

THE NATIONAL

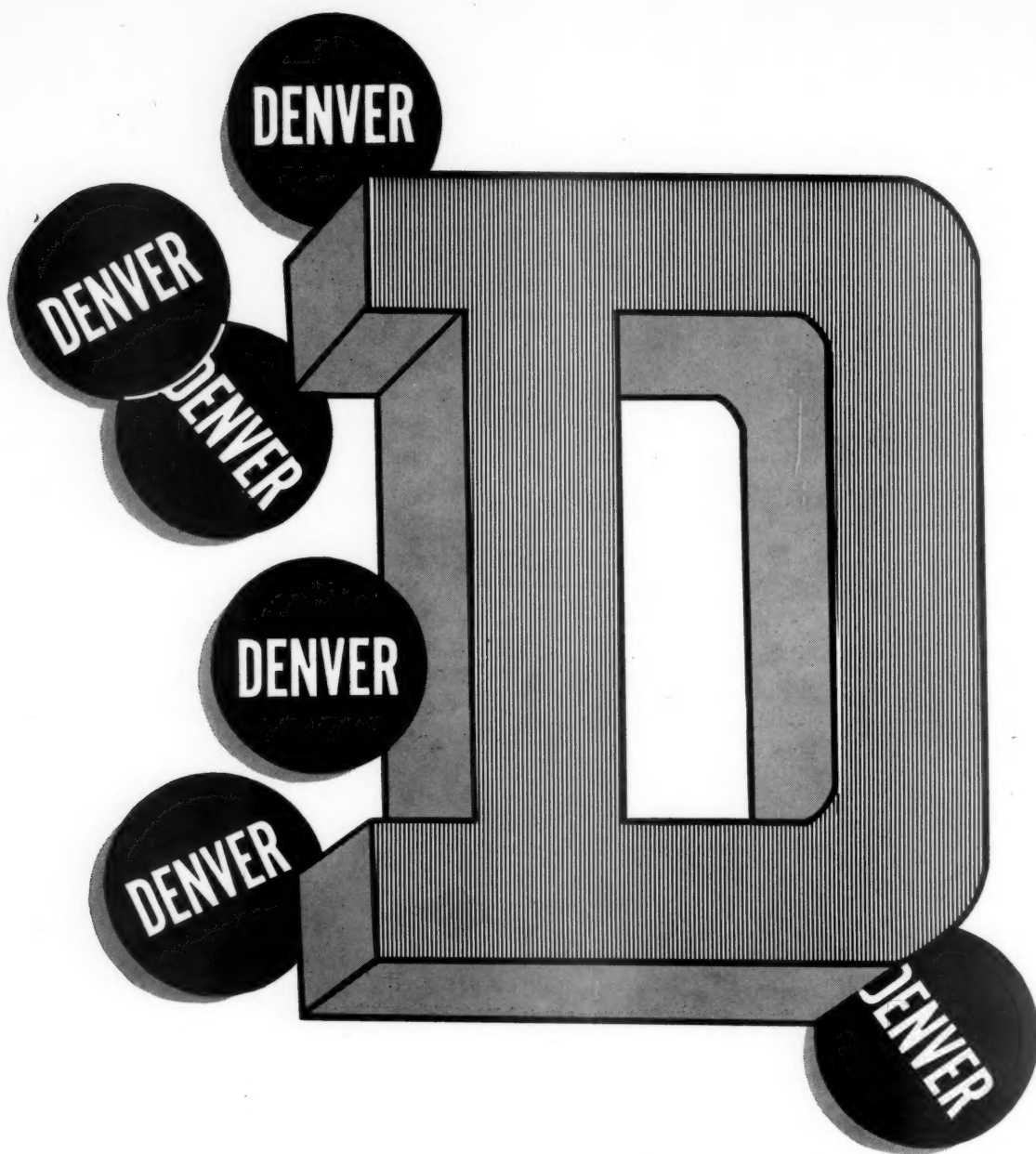
Wool Grower



CHICAGO
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88th NATIONAL CONVENTION
DECEMBER 7th TO 10th

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THE DENVER LIVESTOCK MARKET

**NO. 1 SHEEP MARKET
IN THE UNITED STATES**

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD CO.

We Need the Answers

FACED as we are with a serious drop in prices of wool and lambs which cannot fail to cause a large liquidation in breeding herds throughout the Nation, we should certainly now more than ever attend our State and National conventions to discuss ways and means of combating these disastrously lowered prices. A large part of our price drop has been caused by action or lack of action on the part of our government.

WHEN this is published the elections will be over and we will know who is to be President for the next four years and which party will have gained control of the Congress. Regardless of the result we will still have problems to face, problems of a political nature, many of which could be solved by favorable governmental action, both by the Congress and by the executive department. Strong organizations, State and National, are more than ever a necessity if we are to get recognition and favorable action. Our State associations have been prompt and vigorous in their support of our National programs.

IN the past we have had friends in both political parties and we hope to continue the old friends and make new friends among the new faces which will undoubtedly appear on the political scene. Our friends in politics whether it be State or national look to representatives of our local and National organizations for counsel and advice as to how best serve their sheep-raising constituents. It is up to you individual growers to attend your annual meetings and help to establish a policy for the guidance of your officers for the next year. Full and frank discussion of our mutual problems will bring out ideas for action needed for the survival of our industry.

WHAT about the price support program? Do we want it continued?
How can it be made more effective to really support the price and not become a Government subsidy?

WHAT about price controls? How do we get them eliminated?

HOW about our tariff? Can it be made more effective to fit changing conditions? Should our tariff laws be re-written? Or are present laws adequate with proper enforcement?

WHAT about the proposed Federal land legislation? How can we get workable legislation through Congress?

THESE are just a few of the problems confronting us, difficulties which need thorough study and require the best efforts of all of us if we ever hope to solve them.

WE all had hoped, I am sure, that we had reached an all-time low in sheep numbers a couple of years ago and that we were well on our way to a goal of 50 million stock sheep. Our plans have suffered a severe setback. As an industry we cannot long survive a continued era of losses and liquidation. We must find a way and we will find it through united effort and vigorous action.

Will See You in Chicago!

—W. H. Steiwer, President
National Wool Growers Association

YOU CAN EVEN RAISE QUADRUPLLET LAMBS ON

Calf Manna



Calf Manna-fed ewe and her Calf Manna-fed quadruplet lambs, dropped February 10, 1952, on the ranch of William Leitheiser, Rt. 2, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Nutritional Insurance supplied Sioux Falls "Quads" by starting **Calf Manna** feeding when only a few days old!

OWNER of this unusual group, William Leitheiser of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has been an enthusiastic Calf Manna feeder for three years. This ewe has produced and raised 9 lambs in 3 years and is in excellent health! This outstanding showing can only be possible because she has been correctly fed and managed. It was no struggle for this ewe, with the help of Calf Manna, to get 4 lambs off to a good start.

The "Quads" were started with a handful of Calf Manna when they were just a few days old as a supplement to the ewe's milk. They nibbled it readily. By the time they were two weeks old they were being creep-fed Calf Manna free choice,

along with oats and alfalfa hay. The outstanding results are apparent! All four lambs are exceptionally large, uniform, and vigorous for their age. And Calf Manna helped them get on roughage at an early age so that they weaned without a setback and will be "easy keepers" as they mature.

It takes so little Calf Manna to do such a lot of good, whether feeding lambs, pregnant or nursing ewes, or rams, just before and during the breeding season. Only 1/10th pound of Calf Manna per day, per animal (costs about one cent per day) guards your flock against vitamin-mineral deficiencies and will result in a larger, stronger, lamb crop, because the breeding herd is in vigorous health.



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NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION REORGANIZES

C. J. Fawcett has recently been made sales manager for the National Wool Marketing Corporation to succeed Fidel Archabal, who has resigned. The post of consultant, held by Mr. Fawcett since last December, has been abolished. John H. Davis is general manager; J. Frank Dings, assistant sales manager, and David E. Judd, secretary-treasurer.

SHEEPHERDERS NOW COMING IN

Seventeen sheepherders had arrived in the United States from Europe and seven more were on their way, Robert Franklin, Secretary of the California Range Association reported on October 14th.

"The number is expected to increase daily from here on out and we hope the first 100 men will be here within the next week," Franklin said.

All difficulties over regulations with foreign governments have been solved, it is believed, and now the men will be brought in as fast as various regulations can be complied with and visas issued by the governments involved.

Individual reports to sponsors on the status of their men are being prepared in the California Range Association office as rapidly as time permits.

AMERICAN RANGE SOCIETY MEETING

The Directors of the American Society of Range Management have announced their 8th annual meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 20-22, 1953. Arrangements Committee Chairman, Robert V. Boyle, Albuquerque, has announced that papers of interest to everyone working with range and range livestock will be read and discussed. The city of Albuquerque has assured the directors and local society members that the convention and its visitors will be welcomed with traditional southwestern hospitality. An attendance of more than 500 is expected.

(Continued on page 41)

47th Annual

NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW, HORSE SHOW & RODEO

JANUARY 16-25, 1953

in the big Denver Coliseum

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★ WOOL SHOW

★ SIXTH COLLEGIATE WOOL JUDGING CONTEST



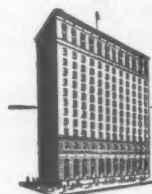
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American Suffolk Sheep Society ● C. W. HICKMAN, Sec'y.
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THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

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NOVEMBER, 1952

Number 11

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Meddlers At Work

It took the Section 22 investigation by the U. S. Tariff Commission to separate the "sheep from the goats" as far as the domestic industry is concerned. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is to be commended for the fine manner in which it presented its case to protect the Government support program for wool. This action was supported by the presence and statements of Congressman Fisher, Texas, your National, the Western Wool Handlers, the Pacific Wool Growers, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the National Grange. The American Farm Bureau Federation filed a statement with specific reservations. Senator O'Mahoney, Wyoming, submitted a telegram in favor of application of Section 22 at the beginning of the hearing.

The apparent opposition at the hearing was composed of a "bevy" of witnesses from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston and Philadelphia Wool Trade Associations, American Trade Association for British Woolens and others. It is now reported that "through the back door approach" seven foreign countries have protested to the State Department.

It is about this opposition that these remarks are directed.

With very few exceptions, the opponents "love" the domestic sheep industry; they want to see it prosper, "but" and "if." For example, take the statement of Kenneth W. Marriner, representing the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in response to the following question: "But you do favor the imposition of a fee on wool tops in this proceeding under Section 22?"

Mr. Marriner: "Yes, but I do not favor it on wool because that is only going to mean an extra cost to the American public. . . ." (Manufacturers were trying to show that they were confining their remarks to "subsidized" wool top but if that was their position they did a poor job of it and if it was their position they were at the wrong hearing, as Commissioner Ryder pointed out: "This Commission will make no recommendation under Section 303. That is the Treasury's peculiar field").

Referring again to Mr. Marriner's statement above, doesn't it seem an odd theory of economics that the imposition of a fee

on wool would mean extra cost to the American public and the imposition of a fee on wool top would not?

Another interesting story in economics was brought out by Malcolm R. Longshore, representing the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association: ". . . but this is the way I understand it, the lower the price of lambs the less are killed and sent to slaughter and the greater the flocks the coming year and so forth down the line until after a few years we have increased

our flocks, but the producer is not making any money."² You'd better read that again because I'm sure you never thought of that as a solution for increased production over the long pull. If this economic theory were correct, I'm sure lambs would be gambolling on the White House lawn long before this.

These are just examples of the thinking of our "friends" in the East. "We want to increase domestic wool growing but . . ."

They can give you all the answers of what not to do and how not to do it—but they are in favor of a strong domestic sheep industry. They say they know the imposition of a fee will be against the best interests of the domestic wool producer.

The manufacturers and the Boston and Philadelphia Wool Trades are not the only meddlers. As stated, seven foreign countries have protested to the State Department on this domestic problem, throwing up all kinds of scare tactics as to what they will do if a fee is imposed.

The United States Government has given these foreign countries over 103 billion dollars since 1940, together with trade concessions under the Trade Agreements Act, until now they apparently think they have the right to dictate domestic policy. They are now getting so bold, since they have so easily mesmerized and compromised our State Department, that they think they can pull the same tactics on the domestic producer as evidenced by two recent letters.

One letter from the President and Chairman of the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation and the Australian Woolgrowers' Council under date of September 26, 1952 to President Steiwer, contains these statements:

"The object of this letter is to inform you that the leaders of the Australian woolgrowers' organizations have conferred and decided that they do not wish to participate in the forthcoming tariff investigation. (Protests have already gone to the State Department from the Australian Government.) In this connection they are actuated by the desire to preserve the happy relationship that has been built up through our joint efforts to our mutual advantage. (Whatever gave them the faintest idea they have a right to meddle in our domestic affairs.) On the other hand, reports received here indicate that the U. S. growers

ACHIEVEMENT Lamb Ceilings and Controls Suspended

Effective October 29, 1952 all provisions under Ceiling Price Regulation 92 — Ceiling Prices on Lamb, Yearling and Mutton Products Sold at Wholesale — except that requiring the preservation of records of sellers and buyers of all lamb and mutton products, were suspended. Grading regulations on lamb, yearling and mutton were also suspended as a result of an amendment to Distribution Regulation No. 2, Revised.

Since this suspension covers CPR 92 in its entirety, we understand it to mean that the overriding ceiling of \$53 placed on carcass yearling and mutton in connection with the termination of grading regulations on carcasses on October 6th, is revoked.

With the signing of this suspension order by Tighe Woods, Director of the Office of Price Stabilization, the sheep industry, for the present at last, is "decontrolled," as the wool ceiling price order was suspended on April 28th of this year.

This is a real achievement for the individual sheepmen who filed complaints with the OPS, the State and National Wool Growers Associations who consistently appealed for relief, and for the many Congressmen and Senators who loyally supported the industry in its contention that under the provisions of the Defense Production Act, there were no legal grounds for maintaining ceiling prices on lamb at present market prices.

Retail ceiling prices have not been suspended.

1—Page 422, Transcript of Hearings.

2—Page 366, Transcript of Hearings.

FORSTMANN SUPPORTS DOMESTIC GROWERS

October 2, 1952

U. S. Tariff Commission
Washington, D. C.

In connection with current hearings on wool imports we strongly believe that the vitally important industry of domestic wool growing should be strengthened and encouraged by some form of flexible import fees as already suggested. This will not hinder importation of necessary foreign wool but will place such foreign wool on fair, competitive basis with comparable domestic wool and will save our Government the expense of artificial price supports. Any increase in fees or duties on imported raw wool should be matched by proper compensatory increase in specific duty on manufactured wool products, including fabrics.

—Julius G. Forstmann
President
Forstmann Woolen Company

intend to take the opportunity of appearing before the Commission, and will presumably present a case for increased wool tariffs (and why not, it's our 'ox that's being gored') . . . we feel sure you would agree that any action which would restrict the free use of wool, (the Australians have an absolute embargo on their Merino rams) from whatever source it is obtained, would cut across the policy laid down by the International Wool Secretariat and carried into effect with conspicuous success by the Wool Bureau. Moreover, it is felt by us that the present price of Dominion raw wools does not constitute a danger to the U. S. wool producer comparable to that presented by the South American imports under the present abnormal currency conditions." (Australia devalued her pound along with Great Britain. Rumor has it that she is thinking of doing it again.)

President Steiwer, in answering the above, stated in part: " . . . I will repeat that my concern, as President of the National Wool Growers Association, is for the domestic wool grower in the U.S.A. regardless of the fact that it might or might not 'cut across the policy laid down by the International Wool Secretariat and carried into effect with conspicuous success by the

Wool Bureau.' I think you must surely realize that we cannot raise wool in this country without tariff protection and actions such as taken by South American countries if persisted in and followed to any extent by other countries could conceivably bring the sheep industry of the U. S. A. to a point of complete extinction."

The other letter written by W. P. Bermudez, Commercial Counselor of the Embassy of Uruguay at Washington, D.C., dated October 17, 1952, addressed to the writer (apparently the same letter went to every and all segments of the industry) also meddles in this domestic affair which is none of his business.)

"As you will readily realize," this letter states in part, "we consider with greatest alarm the possible imposition of any additional fees on imported wools, (this from one whose country has been manipulating its currency to fit the occasion) not only because of the tremendous ill effects such a measure would have upon the commercial relations between the United States and Uruguay, but also because we are strongly convinced that in the long run the American wool growing industry will suffer most devastating effects if the increased consumption of synthetic fibers is facilitated in this country, the only market for your producer (look, whose giving the advice and, to add insult to injury, this foreign power even goes so far as to suggest the remedy.) . . .

"We would, therefore, like to advance for your careful consideration the suggestion that it might be possible to work out a certain system through which, at the end of the wool season (this is the foreigner talking) American growers may be paid any difference in income up to support level, or even parity, by having the necessary money withdrawn from the huge fund created through the payment of tariff duties on imported wool, precisely to protect the domestic wool growing industry." (This is a brilliant idea and had been thought of by this industry ten years ago and discarded, not because the industry is not more entitled to it than any other commodity, but because of the impossibility of accomplishing it.)

The above example is given for the purpose of showing the lack of knowledge of the domestic industry possessed by these foreigners and yet they, for some reason or other, have been led to believe such action is within their province.

It's past time that our Government told these people "the facts of life." What they don't know about domestic wool production and problems would fill a large book, as evi-

denced by their testimony, letters and suggested remedies, and they are an insult to the intelligence of the domestic producer.

—J. M. Jones

Scrapie Outbreak In California

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, on October 31st, proclaimed a state of emergency arising from the existence of "scrapie" now found in California. This emergency proclamation permits the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take aggressive measures in cooperation with State authorities directed toward the eradication of the disease, including indemnity payments for diseased animals that must be destroyed.

AN outbreak of scrapie in two Suffolk flocks in Butte County, California creates serious concern in the sheep industry. About 550 head of sheep have been exposed and possibly a band of 1000 old ewes in addition.

Scrapie is described in the August 11th issue of "Meat and Wool," a New Zealand publication, as a "fatal nervous disorder characterized by symptoms of intense and progressive itch and increasing debility and loss of muscular control. It is caused by a filterable virus known to be located in the brain, spinal cord and the spleen. It can be transmitted through the pasture, by congenital infection through either parent, and experimentally by inoculation. Two years or even longer may elapse between infection and the occurrence of symptoms."

While this disease has been known in England for 200 years, this is the first identified outbreak in the United States. Recent occurrences, however, have been noted in New Zealand, Australia and Canada and it is indicated that the California outbreak can be traced to a Canadian source.

No cure is known for the disease, and so serious is it considered that slaughter of the animals infected or exposed is necessary. This course has been followed in the three countries mentioned above.

California law permits indemnifying owners of animals to be destroyed, providing the Federal Government will cooperate on a 50-50 basis. Appeals, therefore, have been made to Secretary Brannan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Federal participation in the eradication of scrapie by the California Wool Growers Association, members of the California Congressional delegation, Division of Animal Industry of the California State Board of

Agriculture, and the National Wool Growers Association.

The nature of the disease, the manner in which it is transmitted and the long period of incubation of the virus make it very difficult to control by inspection and quarantine methods. It is a disease that could easily spread over the country and, therefore, the present outbreak in California constitutes a national threat to the sheep industry.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago

★ ★ ★

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7th

- 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. Registration, Passaggio
- 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. Coffee Hour, West Lounge
- 2:00 P.M. Council of Directors Meeting, American Wool Council, Inc., American Room
- 7:30 P.M. Executive Committee Meeting National Wool Growers Assn. American Room
- 9:30 P.M. Meeting of All Committee Chairmen and Legislative Committee American Room

★

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th

- 8:30 A.M. Registration, Passaggio
- 9:30 A.M. Convention Session Ballroom
- 2:00 P.M. Committee Meetings, Open
- 4:00 P.M. Committee Meetings, Executive
- 8:00 P.M. "Make It Yourself—With Wool" National Style Revue, Ballroom

★

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9th

- 9:30 A.M. General Session Ballroom
- 2:00 P.M. Lamb Session Ballroom
- 5:45 P.M. Cocktail Hour West Lounge
- 6:45 P.M. Banquet, Floor Show and Dance Marine Dining Room

★

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th

- 9:30 A.M. Wool Session Ballroom
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon and Final Meeting Executive Committee National Wool Growers Assn. Berwyn Room

1952 Wool Program Extended—Support Level for 1953 Announced

SECRETARY of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced October 31, 1952, that the national average support price for wool shorn or pulled during calendar year 1953 will be at 90 percent of parity.

The Secretary also announced that the various closing dates applying to loans and purchases under the 1952 wool support program will be extended an additional three months to give producers reasonable time to place the current year's production under the 1952 program.

The latest date on which nonrecourse shorn wool loans and pulled wool purchases may be requested under the 1952 program will be March 31, 1953, instead of December 31, 1952, as originally announced. Requests for appraisal preparatory to obtaining a nonrecourse loan on shorn wool or the purchase of pulled wool under the program may be made by handlers through February 28, rather than November 30. The maturity date for shorn wool nonrecourse loans will be April 30 rather than January 31.

The maturity date of the advance or recourse loans will be five months from the date of the note or April 30, whichever is earlier. Latest maturity date until now has been December 15. The maturity date on an advance loan may be extended to not later than April 30, in instances where appraisal requests, in preparation for converting the advance loan to a nonrecourse loan, have been made by the handler within a reasonable time after the advance loan is made, but appraisal is not completed before the normal maturity of the advance loan. Other details of the 1952 program remain the same as announced by the USDA on March 31, 1952.

Actual support prices as calculated at 90 percent of parity for 1953 produced wool will be announced about April 1, 1953, when the March 15 parity price for wool becomes available. The national average price is based on parity at the beginning of the marketing year. The program will cover only wool pulled or shorn in the calendar year 1953 and loans or purchases will be made beginning May 1. Since additional time is being provided under the 1952 program to permit 1952 produced wools to come under the program, none of this wool will be eligible for support under the 1953 program.

The support level announced for the 1953 program at 90 percent of parity is the same as for the 1952 program. A

wool support program is required by the Agricultural Act of 1949. This Act provides for price support of wool between 60 and 90 percent of parity and at a level within this range to encourage an annual production of approximately 360 million pounds of shorn wool. Production has been below this level for several years.

—USDA Release

1953 Wool Program Under Discussion

H. E. REED, director of the Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, has asked wool grower representatives to come to Washington, D. C. on November 12th to discuss the 1953 wool price support program.

Both President Steiwer and Secretary Jones have prior commitments at State wool grower conventions which make it impossible for them to attend. However, J. B. Wilson, Wyoming, Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana, John Breckenridge, Idaho, and other grower representatives will be there, as they will be in Washington at that time for meetings of the Wool Advisory Committee, set up under the Research and Marketing Act, on November 13th and 14th. Mr. Wilson, as chairman of the Wool Advisory Committee, will also attend the conference of all the chairmen of advisory committees on the 18th to 20th.

The field personnel of the PMA and the wool handlers met with USDA officials on October 13th and 14th and their recommendations will be considered with those made by the growers.

If you have any suggestions for improvement in the program it will be well for you to send them to John A. Goe, Chief, Wool Division, Livestock Branch, Production & Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Write for Proposal for Uniform Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Act

If you would like to have a copy of the proposed Uniform Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Act to "provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the Federal lands, and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the Federal range, and for other purposes," write to:

Radford Hall, Secretary
Stockman's Grazing Committee
515 Cooper Building
Denver 2, Colorado



The 88th National Convention Is Here!

IT'S the station at Chicago. Bag and baggage, you and the other wool growers and their wives who have made the happy journey with you, have reached the last lap of the trip to the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Just load a cab—it's the cheapest way—and within 18 minutes or so you will be at the convention headquarters. You'll all be together this year; friendly groups will not be housed at different hotels. And no matter how gray the day may be or how cold the wind may blow, you will find the Edgewater Beach Hotel has captured all the charm and beauty of fair weather without any of the inconveniences. The entrance to the interior lobby (above) throws off such an atmosphere.

There should be no hitch in getting the room you have reserved and after you have unpacked, if it is Sunday, you will want to register in the Passaggio (passage-way if you prefer it in English). The hours are from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. An overall registration fee of \$10 per person is being charged to cover the banquet, floor show and dance.

From 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. and just off the Passaggio in the West Lounge, with its unique four-sided wood-burning fireplace, the wives of the members of the American Meat Institute are entertaining at a Coffee Hour—a delightful time and place to meet old friends, make new ones and get the convention started on a happy

theme. (Some of you may have tickets for the professional football game between the Chicago Cardinals and the Cleveland Browns. For further details, see page 10).

Members of the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council will be at their regular meeting (2:00 p.m.) in the American Room.

Now it is dinner time. What a choice of dining places! First, you may dine in elegance in the world-famous Marine Room—"formal in appointments, cordial in atmosphere. The entire east wall is floor-to-ceiling windows providing a close-up of Lake Michigan. A glass roof offers maximum sunlight all year round . . . and vases of fresh flowers are standard decorations

on all tables."

Or you may prefer the "Colonnade," the "ultra smart coffee shop restaurant with table d'hote, a la carte and coffee bar service from 6:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m.

For cocktails there is the unique Yacht Club where you can see and hear the waves of Lake Michigan roll (it has a seafood bar) and the picturesque Village Green with its "fountain statue, mirrored ceiling, colored mural bar, floral patterned tabletops and down cushioned chairs." It also offers food service.

For the evening some of you may have tickets for the theater. (For list of attractions see page 10).

For members of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association it is a meeting at 7:30 p.m. in the American Room. Committee chairmen will meet with the Legislative Committee in the same room at 9:30 p.m.

The First Convention Day

YOU may want to have breakfast in the Marine Room, where "golden voiced canaries serenade."

If you haven't registered before this, you may do so commencing at 8:30 a.m. in the Passaggio. By 9:30 a.m. everyone should be in the spacious Ballroom of Edgewater Beach Hotel for the opening session of the 88th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association. President W. H. Steiwer will preside. The Reverend Percy Thomas of the First Christian Church of Valparaiso, Indiana will offer the invocation.

Wool growers and their friends will be formally welcomed by Roy Yung, director of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois, with National Vice President Wallace Ulmer responding.

Then you will hear the President's address—a report of things done and things to accomplish. President Steiwer, as always, will give you a realistic and challenging picture of problems to be faced and solved.

As National Auxiliary President, the charming Mrs. John Will Vance of Texas will talk about "Women and Wool," and probably Executive Secretary J. M. Jones will have time to squeeze in the Treasurer's report at this session.

After lunch time, the eight committees—General Resolutions, Wool, Lamb, Forestry and Public Lands, Predatory Animal, Transportation, Nominating and Budget will meet at 2:00 p.m. Whether you are

a member of any of these committees or not, you will have the privilege of attending the open sessions from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. and presenting your views and making suggestions. At 4:00 p.m. the Committees go into executive sessions and start framing their reports for submission to the convention as a whole. For the open session of the Lamb Committee, 2:00 to 4:00 p.m., a Lamb Conference is proposed where production and merchandising problems will be discussed by leading members of various branches of the industry—producers, feeders, experiment station men, packers, and retailers. There may also be a Public Lands Forum in connection with the open session of that committee.

Again it is dinner time. We forgot to mention that in the Marine Room, a popular orchestra furnishes music during the dinner hour and for the late evening, dance music. There is also a floor show of "featured acts, orchestra and line production numbers to suit the most refined tastes in entertainment."

But don't stay too long over dinner, for at 8:00 p.m. comes the climax of the year's work in the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest—the National Style Revue. As you know, it is sponsored jointly by the Wool Bureau, Inc., and the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and one of the most delightful events of the convention.



→
The Village Green, a picturesque food service spot at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Second Convention Day

YOUR business day will commence at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday again in the Ballroom. First there is a very interesting and instructive movie for you to see—"Rebuilding with Grass," produced by the U. S. Forest Service.

Then comes an address by Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute. Some of you may have heard him before—he spoke before the 83rd convention in Salt Lake City on January 28, 1948—and know what a stimulating talk he makes.

OUTSIDE EVENTS

FOOTBALL GAME

Professional football game, Sunday afternoon, December 7th, Chicago Cardinals vs. Cleveland Browns. \$4 per seat. Fill out the blanks on this page and mail them in before November 20th to the parties indicated.



INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

The 53rd International Livestock Exposition will be on every day all day and evening from November 29th to December 6th. Judging of animals occurs between 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. each day. Horse shows at 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. each day.



THEATRE ATTRACTIONS IN CHICAGO—DECEMBER 7th

"A Tree Grows in Brooklyn"—Shubert Theatre.
"Top Banana" — Great Northern Theatre.
"Country Girl"—Blackstone Theatre.
"Gigi"—Harris Theatre.
"Stalag 17"—Erlanger Theatre.

Write direct to the theatre for reservations; the sooner the better.

"This Way or That Way" is the intriguing title of the address by Dr. W. G. Kammlade, associate director of Extension, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Stephen H. Hart, well-known attorney of the National Live Stock Tax Committee, will bring you up-to-date on livestock tax matters.

Reports of the committees on General Resolutions and Public Lands and Forestry will be presented for your consideration at this session also.

H. J. Devereaux, secretary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, will preside at this general session.

After luncheon (2:00 p.m.) Chairman L. E. Pearson, vice president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, will call the Lamb Session to order. It will start off with two movies: "Culling Sheep," a Union Pacific Railroad film and "Save Your Lambs," a U. S. Department of Agriculture production.

Honorary President Howard Vaughn of California, who, with Mrs. Vaughn has just recently returned from a trip around the world, including the "down under" countries, has promised to give you some facts, figures and observations based on his travels.

We are hoping also that Dr. H. C. Gardiner of Montana will accept the invitation to tell you about his South African "Safari."

And there'll be a real treat for you when the staff of the National Live Stock and Meat Board presents the Board's work in meat research, promotion and education with the grand finale—"Parade of Meats."

The Labor, Transportation and Predatory Animal committees will submit their reports at this session.

Then into your best bibs and tuckers for the 5:45 p.m. Cocktail Hour in the beautiful West Lounge and the banquet, floor show and dance in the Marine Room at 8:45 p.m. You know you'll have a wonderful time!

The Last Convention Day

AND, of course, you'll be up bright and early for the final convention meeting—the Wool Session which promises to be an exceptional one with A. C. Grande, Jr., member of the Executive Committee of the Montana Wool Growers Association, in the chair. A movie on rainmaking will come first. Then the Honorable Bourke B. Hickenlooper, U. S. Senator from Iowa, and member of the Senate Committees on

(Continued on page 12)

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL GAME

If you want to see the Chicago Cardinal-Cleveland Browns football game, Sunday, December 7th, fill out the blanks below and send them in as indicated before November 20th.

Mr. J. M. Jones
National Wool Growers Assn.
414 Pacific National Life Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
Dear Mr. Jones:

This is to confirm that we have requested tickets from the Chicago Cardinal Football Club for the Chicago Cardinal-Cleveland Browns football game, Sunday, December 7, 1952.

We understand that these seats are \$4.00 each and have sent the Chicago Cardinal Football Club our check for \$.....

We would prefer seats in the (kindly check one):

.....upper east stand

.....lower east stand

.....
(name)

.....
(street address)

.....
(city, zone, state)

Mr. Arch Wolfe
Chicago Cardinal Football Club
511 South Plymouth Court
Chicago 5, Illinois
Dear Mr. Wolfe:

In accordance with arrangements made with the National Wool Growers Association, we would like to request seats for the Chicago Cardinal-Cleveland Browns football game, Sunday, December 7, 1952.

We understand that the seats are \$4.00 each and enclose our check for \$.....

We would prefer seats in the (kindly check one):

.....upper east stand

.....lower east stand

.....
(name)

.....
(street address)

.....
(city, zone, state)



WORLD FAMOUS MARINE ROOM
EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL
DINE AND DANCE IN THIS BEAUTIFUL SETTING!



ENJOY A "CRUISE" IN THE YACHT CLUB
AT THE EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL

Agriculture and Forestry and Foreign Relations, has been invited to address you. His talk should be most stimulating.

Under the program title of "Wool—Wonder Fiber of Yesterday and Tomorrow," the work of the Wool Bureau, Inc., will be presented. Mr. Ewen W. Waterman, who as chairman of the International Wool Secretariat and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Wool Bureau, is thoroughly familiar with the accomplishments of the Wool Bureau and the need for its varied activities, will be the first speaker. The Men's Wear Merchandising program will be covered by Laurence Briggs. Mrs. Dorothy W. Burgess will give you details of the extensive education and sales training program over which she is director. Dr. Giles E. Hopkins, technical director of

the Wool Bureau, will tell you of the results of wool research in language you can understand. An outstanding feature, altogether!

The report of the Wool Committee will be acted upon by the convention at this session and you will select your officers for the coming year.

At 1:00 p.m. the luncheon and final meeting of the Executive Committee is scheduled in the Berwyn Room.

We haven't mentioned the most important part of the convention—you will be there—sheepmen and their wives from all parts of the country—to meet in the Passagio, the Lounges, the Marine Room, the Village Green, the coffee shop, attend meetings and make the 88th the best convention yet.

Perry Olsen—"Top Hand" In 1952 R.L.C.

J. Perry Olsen of Wolcott, Colorado is the winner in the 1952 Range-Livestock Championship, sponsored by the Western Farm Life, Radio Station KOA and Steelmaker C. F. & I.

Judging was based on a score card worked out by the RLC Advisory Committee. Out of a possible total score of 5000 point, Olsen received 4,845. He rated 1235 points on vegetation out of a possible 1250; 740 points on soil out of 750; 1930 on livestock out of a possible 2000; 940 points on management and leadership out of a possible 1000.

"Olsen ranches some 122,000 acres of land, 22,000 of which is deeded land, 18,000 leased, 50,000 public domain and 32,000 forest," The Western Farm Life of October 15th states. "Part of that land is winter range in Utah, while the remainder is in Colorado, spanning out on both sides of the State Bridge road some 12 miles north of Wolcott.

"Sheep are the backbone of the Olsen operation, with some 6000 breeding ewes used in a selective breeding program with Rambouillet, Columbia and Suffolk rams. Olsen averages approximately 109 pounds of lamb weight per ewe with a 129 percent lamb crop. He also runs 272 head of Hereford cattle, not including the calves.

"One of the outstanding features of the Olsen ranch is the program of reseeding range land, turning sagebrush covered land into a highly productive pasture. He has reseeded 4000-5000 acres of land to crested wheatgrass or brome."

The judges in this year's RLC were: David A. Savage, Superintendent of Southern Great Plains Experimental Station near Woodward, Oklahoma; Ivan Watson, extension animal husbandman at New Mexico State College and W. W. (Bill) Derrick, extension livestock specialist for the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska. They were unanimous in their selection of the Top Hand although final ratings were close.

The other regional winners who competed in the final judging include: Louis Visintainer of Craig, Fred Fassler and Son of Akron, LeRoy Coleman of Saguache, Carnahan Brothers of Elbert, Floyd Krieder of Fowler, Clovis Salazar and Conrad Martinez of Gardner, and John R. Stevens of Pagosa Springs. They were selected by local ranchers representing affiliated organizations of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

HOTEL RESERVATION BLANK National Convention—Chicago, December 7-10, 1952

To insure proper hotel accommodations at the 88th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Chicago, December 7 to 10, please fill out and return the card set up below to the National office, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. It is impossible for the National to make reservations in blocks or for any particular groups.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

December 7-10, 1952

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL — CHICAGO 40, ILLINOIS

Please Reserve

LARGE SUITE \$20.00 ☐ \$23.00 ☐
\$27.00 ☐

(Bedroom & Parlor—Dbl. or Sgl. Occupancy)

SMALL SUITE \$15.00 ☐ \$17.00 ☐
\$20.00 ☐ \$22.00 ☐

(Bedroom & Parlor—Dbl. or Sgl. Occupancy)

FAMILY UNIT \$17.00 ☐ \$19.00 ☐

Based on full occupancy of four persons

(Two twin bedded rooms, connecting bath)

DOUBLE \$ 8.50 ☐ \$ 9.50 ☐ \$10.50 ☐
ROOM \$11.50 ☐ \$12.50 ☐ \$14.00 ☐

FULL-SIZED BEDS ☐ TWIN BEDS ☐

SINGLE \$4.90 ☐ \$6.00 ☐ \$7.00 ☐
ROOM \$8.50 ☐ \$9.50 ☐

We cannot guarantee rates prior to arrival; however, we will make every attempt to assign as per your request.

The above quoted prices are subject to a proportionate adjustment necessary to meet current economic conditions.

Fill out and return to National Wool Growers Association,
414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Do it Now!

Date.....

Names of Occupants.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

CHECK-OUT HOUR 3:00 P.M. — THEREFORE THERE
MAY BE SOME DELAY IN ASSIGNING ROOM
PRIOR TO THAT TIME.

Arrival Date.....

Departure Date.....

24th Annual Convention

Women's Auxiliary, National Wool Growers Association

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL — DECEMBER 7-10, 1952

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Auxiliary Headquarters — East Lounge

Sunday, December 7th

- 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. Registration, Passaggio
- 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. Coffee Hour, West Lounge
Hostesses: Wives of Members of
American Meat Institute
- 6:30 P.M. Executive Dinner, Berwyn Room
Arrangement Chairman: Mrs. J. T.
Murdock, Heber City, Utah

Monday, December 8th

- 8:30 A.M. Registration, Passaggio
- 9:30 A.M. Joint Meeting with National Wool
Growers Association, Ballroom
President's Address: W. H. Steiwer,
Fossil, Oregon
Auxiliary President's Address:
"Women and Wool," Mrs. J. W.
Vance, Coleman, Texas
- 2:00 P.M. Auxiliary Committee Meetings—An-
nounced at Executive Dinner
- 8:00 P.M. "Make It Yourself With Wool"—
National Style Revue, Ballroom.
Convention Contest Chairman: Mrs.
Nina V. Lung, Yakima, Washington.
Contestants' Hostess Chairman: Mrs.
J. W. Robertson, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Tuesday, December 9th

- 8:30 A.M. Breakfast, East Lounge
For National Auxiliary Officers,
State Auxiliary Presidents and State
Contest Directors
Host: The Wool Bureau, Inc.
Arrangement Chairman: Mary
North, Contest Consultant
- 9:30 A.M. "Make It Yourself — With Wool"
Home Sewing Contest Conference,
East Lounge
- 11:00 A.M. Sightseeing Tour
Host: American Meat Institute
Buses supplied by host will be at the
Berwyn Street hotel entrance as
transportation for the tour and to
the luncheon
- Noon Luncheon, Saddle and Sirloin Club
Host: American Meat Institute
- 2:30 P.M. Auxiliary Business Meeting,
East Lounge
Committee Reports
Election and Installation of Officers
- 5:45 P.M. Cocktail Hour, West Lounge
- 6:45 P.M. Dinner Dance, Marine Room

Wednesday, December 10th

- 10:00 A.M. Auxiliary Meeting, East Lounge
Presiding: New Officers

The Price of Price Controls^{*}

THE whole recorded history of man is strewn with the wreckage of the great civilizations which have crumbled under price controls; and in forty centuries of human experience, there has never been—so far as I can discover—a single case where such controls have stopped, or even curbed for long, the forces of inflation. On the contrary, in every instance I can find, they have discouraged production, created shortages, and aggravated the very evils they were intended to cure.

Yet the controls under which we are laboring in America today do not differ materially and fundamentally from those which have been tried and have failed in virtually every great nation of the world.

4,000 Years Ago

About 4,000 years ago, the Hammurabi Code imposed a rigid system of controls over wages, prices, production, and consumption. Those controls blanketed the entire economy of Babylonia. In fact, they smothered it completely.

In Athens, during the fourth century B.C., the government subjected the grain trade to an ironclad system of price controls, and it sent a small army of grain inspectors into the port to regulate every transaction. If, under the watchful eyes of these government agents, a dealer succeeded in violating the ceiling price and was later caught, both he and the negligent inspector were put to death. But nothing did any good, and ultimately the system collapsed.

1,650 Years Ago

Among the most elaborate and disastrous attempts at price control, of course, was the famous Edict of Diocletian which was promulgated in the Year of Our Lord 301 and which impoverished the whole Roman Empire.

That Edict was full of such trenchant words and phrases as "avarice," "extortion," and "lust of plunder." It spoke of "keeping profits within bounds," and it denounced merchants who, possessing "im-

mense fortunes," sought "private gain" and "ruinous percentages."

A Familiar Ring

Does that language have a familiar ring to the modern ear? Well, so would the regulations themselves.

The Emperor put an absolute maximum price on almost every individual item that was sold in Rome in those days, and he fixed the exact wage of every individual worker in every trade and profession—including even the lawyers. Then, in ac-

cordance with the custom of his day, he prescribed the death penalty for all offenders.

The Result

What happened after that is known to you all. Dealers, refusing to sell at a lower price than they had paid, simply hid their commodities under the counter. Producers no longer brought their wares to market. People in the cities suffered dire want, and brawls and riots filled the streets. And so another noble experiment collapsed. Diocletian abandoned his throne and spent

Lamb Featured in Iowa State Fair Meat Exhibit



AN educational display which represented the cooperation of the Iowa State Sheep Association and the Iowa Lamb Feeders' Association with the National Live Stock and Meat Board drew the attention of thousands of persons who visited the Board's meat exhibit at the Iowa State Fair.

Four lamb carcasses were shown in the exhibit cooler. Two of these were Choice grade weighing 60 pounds and 45 pounds respectively. The other two were Good grade and of the same weights as the Choice.

Shown in the foreground of the lamb window were retail cuts of lamb, representative of the size of cuts furnished by the 60-pound and 45-pound carcasses. Among these cuts were boneless sirloin roast, Frenched leg, American leg, English chops, loin chops, rolled shoulder and lamb riblets.

Attention was also called to the status of Iowa as a sheep-producing State. Posters carried the information that Iowa ranked seventh in the production of lamb last year and that its lamb output was 3½ times the aggregate production of the 11 New England States.

^{*}Extracted from an address given by Irvin S. Olds, retired Chairman of the Board, United States Steel Corporation, at the Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, February 21, 1952. Distributed by the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.

the rest of his days in a cabbage patch, there to brood upon the consequence of folly and the waywardness of man.

But experience, it seems, can teach us nothing.

At the end of the twelfth century, England put a ceiling on the prices of bread and fish and wine; and for the next five centuries, that law was revised, amended—and ignored. Finally, Parliament repealed it on the grounds that such action was necessary "in the interest of the public welfare."

A Fatal Blunder

During the Dutch Revolution when Antwerp was besieged by the Duke of Parma, the authorities of the beleaguered city promptly clamped price controls on almost everything within its walls—which may have been a stroke of genius from a political point of view, but which proved to be a fatal blunder from the standpoint of military logistics. Because prices were so low, the people inside the city consumed its stores both speedily and wastefully, and the people outside the city could not be induced to smuggle in new supplies for such a small reward. So, Antwerp, by its own stupidity, blockaded itself far more effectively than the Duke of Parma ever could have.

Common Sense

Only in India, in fact, do we find a comforting glimmer of common sense. In 1770 a famine struck the province of Lower Bengal, and the government immediately instituted price controls. So the rice that remained from the previous harvest was quickly eaten, and fully one-third of the population starved to death before another crop could be grown. But sixteen years later, when famine again struck the province, the government reversed its tactics. Instead of turning to controls, it deliberately encouraged speculation by publishing nationally the price of grain in every section of the country. Everyone knew where grain could be bought most cheaply and sold most profitably. Supplies, therefore, flowed promptly and naturally from the areas where food was most plentiful to the drought-stricken regions where it was most scarce—and disaster was averted.

The Dirty Maximum

Now there are some, of course, who might be unkind enough to say that another comforting glimmer of common sense was shown by the people of France during the French Revolution. The fixing of maximum prices had become one of the

characteristic features of the Reign of Terror, but in this case it was the instigators of the controls who were ultimately put to death. And when Robespierre and his councilors were being trundled through Paris in the carts of the executioners, the street mobs jeered and shouted: "There goes the dirty maximum!"

Evil Consequences

Here in America, our forefathers were fully alive to the lessons of history and were far more ready than we are to profit by experience. Price controls had been widely attempted on many occasions and in many of the colonies, but never with success; and in 1778 the American Continental Congress adopted a formal resolution which declared:

"It hath been found by Experience that Limitations upon the Prices of Commodities are not only ineffectual for the Purposes proposed, but likewise productive of very evil Consequences to the great Detriment of the public Service and grievous Oppression of Individuals. . . ."

Great Britain

That statement is even truer today than it was when the Continental Congress

originally made it. England, for example, has now established what is probably the most successful system of price controls this world has ever seen. And certainly no government in history has ever enjoyed a greater measure of compliance from its citizens. These controls have been in effect continuously for thirteen years, and they are still in effect today. Yet the latest information I have on the subject discloses that prices in England have gone up exactly as far and exactly as fast as have prices in the United States where we have had a comparatively free market during most of this period.

Road to Disaster

For nine years, beginning with World War II, France also tried to stop inflation by the imposition of price controls. Yet today the franc is worth only one-tenth as much as it was when that war began, and the cost of living in France has risen nearly twenty times as much as it has in the United States.

So the evidence is clear and overwhelming. Throughout forty centuries of human experience, price controls at their best have always been a miserable failure. At their worst, they have led to famine and to bloodshed—to defeat and to disaster.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR FOR 1952

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National Association Events

- ★ December 7-10: National Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.
- ★ June 22-23, 1953: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A., and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.
- ★ August 20-21, 1953: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah

Conventions and Meetings

- November 16-18: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
- November 17-19: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, Denver, Colorado.
- November 18-20: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Butte, Montana.
- December 7-10: National Wool Growers' Convention, Chicago, Illinois.
- December 7-12: Stockman's Short Course, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.
- January 5-7, 1953: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Kansas City, Mo.
- January 20-22, 1953: American Range Society Meeting, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

January 26, 1953: Utah Wool Marketing Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 27-28, 1953: Utah Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

February 8-10, 1953: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

June 22-23, 1953: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A. and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.

July 22-24, 1953: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

Shows

November 15-19: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 29-December 6: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

January 16-24, 1953: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Sales

December 4: Utah State Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

August 20-21, 1953: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.

Lamb Has Arrived

A Meat Board Story

A quarter of a century ago as sure as Mother insisted that the family take some spring "tonic," lamb appeared on the dinner table. Spring was the time when choice lambs were arriving on the market.

Of course, today that situation has changed. Our modern homemaker is a fortunate woman and lamb lovers everywhere sing the praises of the lamb grower, for, as the result of improved breeding and marketing methods, choice lamb may appear on the family dinner table any month of the year.

Variety is an often used word in the homemaker's vocabulary. She's constantly searching for new recipes, for different twists that will make her meals interesting. Lamb personifies variety. There are more than twenty-five different lamb cuts from which the homemaker has to choose. There are cuts for any meal of the day—breakfast, luncheon, or dinner. There are cuts for party fare, for the budget-minded meal, and for Sunday dinner alike.

Lamb Excellent Source of High Quality Protein

At the same time the present-day homemaker is searching for something different to serve her family, she has their well-being in mind. Lamb, like all meats, is important in the diet for the essential food nutrients it contains. Lamb is an excellent source of high quality protein needed

for body building. It is one of the best sources of iron needed for rich red blood and of phosphorus for strong bones and teeth. Likewise, lamb is an excellent source of the B vitamins needed for growth and health.

Lamb, however, has not always had the prestige that it has today on American tables. Twenty-five years ago many persons were not familiar with the merits of lamb. Actually, many persons were prejudiced against this meat. It has taken lamb education to acquaint homemakers with the fact that it is a year 'round meat and that it is an appetite-appealing meat. Lamb producers the Nation over and the National Live Stock and Meat Board have worked hand-in-hand to accomplish this new attitude on the part of consumers.

One of the important reasons why the merits of lamb were not appreciated was that homemakers did not know how to properly prepare it for the table. The National Live Stock and Meat Board, realizing this fact, took a forward step to meet this vital need through the initiation of a cooperative meats investigation program. This program, carried on by State agricultural experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, was all inclusive—extending from the lamb feedlot to the kitchen range. One of the important results was the setting up of definite methods for meat cookery.

Lamb Prepared By Same Methods As Other Meats

As the result of such investigations we now know the proper method for preparing every cut of lamb. We know that lamb is easy to cook, and that it is prepared by the same methods as other meats. There are no special rules for the homemaker to learn for cooking lamb.

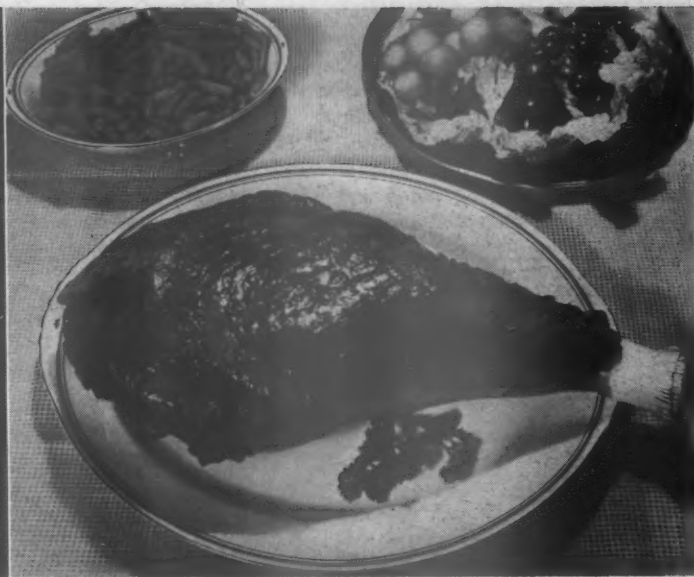
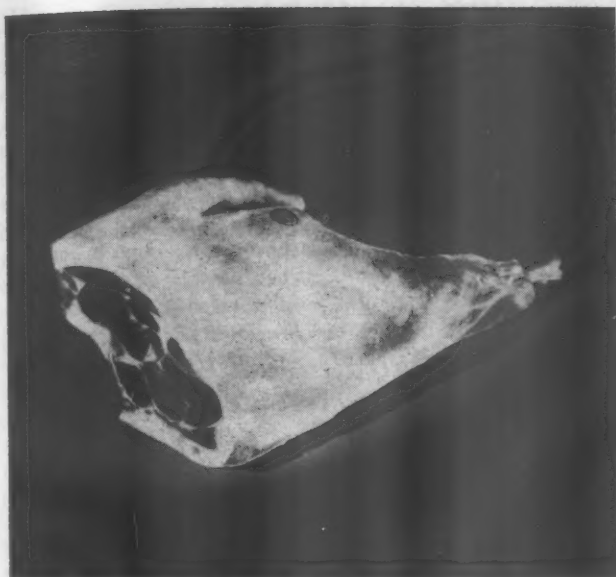
In the light of information revealed through intensive study, we now recognize that there are three important points for the homemaker to keep in mind when cooking lamb, as well as all meats.

- (1) Cook according to cut.
- (2) Always use a low temperature.
- (3) Avoid overcooking.

Since practically all of the lamb carcass is tender, many cuts may be cooked by roasting or by broiling. For roasting there is the ever popular leg of lamb. Today the homemaker may purchase this in one of two styles—the frenched leg or the American leg. The latter comes with the meat stripped from the shank bone, the bone removed and the shank meat tucked into a pocket under the fell and pinned into place. This provides a more compact roast, a step in modern merchandising methods toward giving the homemaker what she wants.



More than a score of lamb cuts aid homemakers in making their meals more interesting. There is a lamb cut for every cookery method. Here are lamb shoulder chops which may be prepared either by broiling or by braising.



Twenty-five years ago leg of lamb was strictly a springtime piece de resistance. Today this outstanding roast graces American tables any month of the year. Extensive research has revealed that the leg of lamb, as well as all other lamb roasts, should be cooked in a slow oven (300°F.) to be at its finest.

Other cuts for roasting include loin roasts, which, also, may be boned and rolled for easy carving. There is the square cut lamb shoulder or the cushion-style shoulder which has the bone removed and the shoulder left flat, ideal for stuffing. There is the festive crown roast (rib roast with ends of ribs "frenched" and the ribs shaped and fastened into a crown) for the special occasion serving.

Save Lamb With Low Temperature Cooking

As the result of Meat Board sponsored research, the homemaker can save as much as 15 to 20 percent more of the lamb roast she cooks. Low temperature cooking is the answer. Lamb should be roasted at 300°F. But saving meat is only one advantage. Lamb cooked at this low oven temperature is juicier, more tender and more palatable than when cooked in a hot oven.

Modern meat roasting steps prove to be the simplest possible. There's no more searing the meat "to hold in the juices." A constant low temperature is used in roasting. There's no more watching the roast to baste it at regular intervals. Basting is entirely unnecessary.

Here's all the homemaker does. She places the leg of lamb or other lamb on a rack in an open roasting pan, sets the oven regulator at 300°F. and if she has a roast meat thermometer, inserts it into the thickest muscle, making sure that the bulb is not resting in fat or on bone. She

then places the lamb in the oven, without water and without a cover, and lets it cook until tender or until the roast meat thermometer registers 175°F. for medium done, 180°F. for well-done.

In restaurants, tea rooms, diners, in homes or wherever lamb is served, mint sauce is sure to accompany it. This is not the invention of the American homemaker or a famous chef. It is said that during early English days, the royal government, fearing extinction of British flocks, passed a regulation requiring that all lamb be eaten with bitter herbs. The illustrious homemaker of that day followed the order and turned the bitter herbs into a mint sauce. It proved equally as popular then as now.

Further proof of the lamb-mint combination in these early days is given by a writer of the medieval era who wrote:

"Always have lobster sauce with salmon,
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb
on."

Lamb Cuts Ideal for Broiling

Broiling is a second important lamb cookery method. In addition to popular loin chops, there are rib chops and shoulder chops for broiling. Also, there are English chops (thick, round-shaped chops containing meat from both sides of the unsplit loin which usually contain a half lamb kidney), and Saratoga chops (boneless chops made from the inside shoulder muscle).

In broiling, all the homemaker has to remember is this. Place the meat on the broiler rack and adjust the pan so that the top surface of the meat is two to three inches from the heat. This allows for a moderate broiling temperature. Cook until the meat is well browned, season, then turn and finish cooking on the second side. Season the meat and serve immediately. Lamb should always be served hot or cold, but never lukewarm.

Other lamb dishes for the homemaker to consider are Shepherd's pie, lamb stew and dumplings, braised lamb riblets, stuffed lamb shanks. These are only a few of many thrifty lamb dishes prepared by moist heat cookery methods. The rich flavor of this meat lends itself well to zesty blends of these casserole-type dishes.

For perfect lamb braising the homemaker needs only to brown the meat thoroughly on all sides, then to add a small amount of water, cover the meat closely and let it cook slowly until tender.

Famous lamb stews are prepared in this same way, varying only in the amount of liquid used. In making stew, the meat is completely covered with water, the pan covered and the meat slowly cooked until done.

Care of Lamb in the Home

Care of lamb in the home, likewise, is important for the perfect finished dish. When brought home from the market, fresh lamb should be removed from store wrappings as quickly as possible. This is be-

cause heavy wrappings may absorb some of the juices of the meat. The lamb should then be placed uncovered, or loosely topped with waxed paper in a cold section of the refrigerator. The keeping qualities of ground lamb are not as great as the larger cuts. For this reason, it should be used within 24 hours after it is purchased, otherwise, it should be seasoned and frozen.

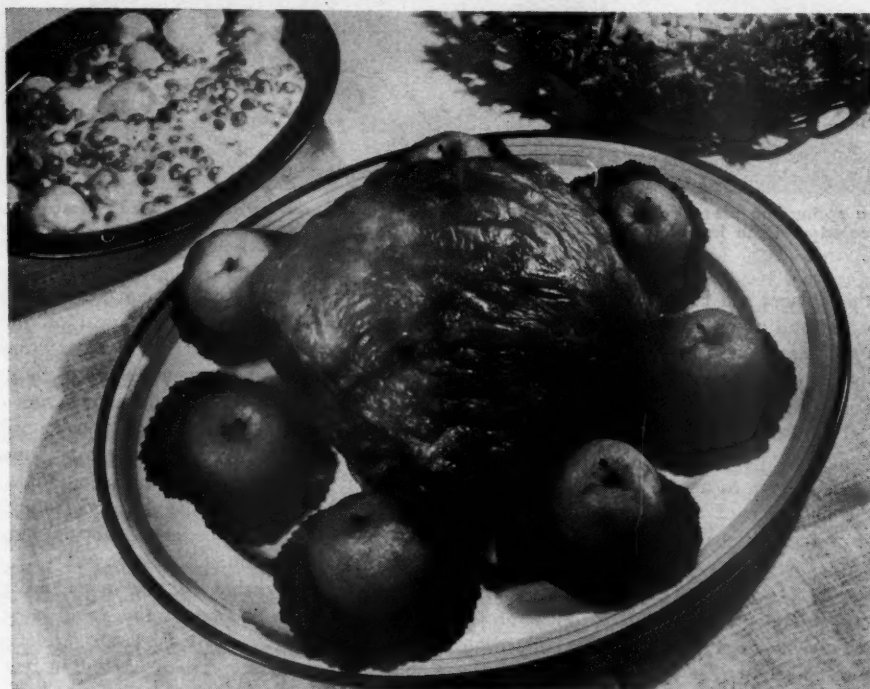
With a recent report of over 11,000 locker plants, 3 million individual lockers, and 4 million home freezers in use in America, information on the freezing of lamb is of utmost importance. Research has revealed the following facts concerning frozen meat. Frozen lamb may be successfully kept for a period of 6 to 9 months. Defrosting of the meat may take place in

the refrigerator, at room temperature or during cooking. The manner in which lamb is defrosted does not affect the flavor of the cooked product.

Today lamb has come a long way. No longer is it considered a strictly springtime meat. Lamb has become a vitally important food to the homemaker. Lamb cuts are easy to prepare, they have outstanding flavor, and above all, are high in nutritive value, thus, helping to insure Mrs. America of a healthy and happy family.

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

Roast Lamb for Your Thanksgiving Dinner



Lamb Shoulder — Rice Stuffing
Cinnamon Apples
Baked Potatoes
Creamed Peas and Onions
Tossed Green Salad
Hot Rolls
Butter or Margarine
Pumpkin Chiffon Pie
Coffee Milk

LAMB SHOULDER — RICE STUFFING

1 cushion-style lamb shoulder
Salt
Pepper
Rice Stuffing

Season the shoulder, outside and inside, with salt and pepper. Make the rice stuffing. Fill the pocket with stuffing. Sew or skewer edges together. Place roast, fat side up, on rack in open roasting pan. Do not add water. Do not cover. Roast in

a slow oven (300° F.) until done, allowing about 40 minutes per pound for roasting. 8 to 10 servings.

Rice Stuffing

2 tablespoons grated onion
2 tablespoons drippings
1 cup uncooked rice
3 cups water or soup stock
2 teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
1 small can mushrooms, if desired
2 eggs, beaten

Brown onion in drippings, add rice and stir until golden brown. Add stock and seasonings. Cover and cook slowly until rice is tender, about 40 minutes. Remove from heat; add mushrooms and beaten eggs. Mix lightly.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS,
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

Alfalfa and Grass Varieties Tested In U.W. Experiments

FORAGE studies by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment station show that, among alfalfa varieties, Grimm in the first harvest year is still a good yielder, but that improved varieties are creeping up on the old standby.

The work is part of the uniform alfalfa testing carried out in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to R. L. Lang, associate agronomist at the University of Wyoming.

Listing new varieties and strains tested for yield and other desirable agronomic characters, Lang on October 2, 1952 released the following results after the first year of planting, in tons of hay per acre as an average for two cuttings:

Grimm, 6.86 tons; Nemastan, 6.73; Talent, 6.64; Ranger, 6.02; Narragansett, 6.00; Meeker Baltic, 5.90; Ladak, 5.81; selection A-224, 5.78; Atlantic, 5.43; Buffalo, 5.37; selection A-223, 5.16; Williamsburg, 4.87; and Pilca Butta, 4.47 tons.

In an experiment with grass plots, row-spaced and drilled, five grasses were planted in two different spacings—7 inches and 21 inches. The plots were harvested for forage production in 1951 and also for seed production to determine the effects of row spacing and to compare the different grass varieties. Results from the 21-inch row spacing, for an average of two cuttings, follow: Primar slender wheatgrass, 5.69 tons of hay per acre; Manchar bromegrass, 5.65; intermediate wheatgrass, 5.57; Russian wildrye, 4.88; and tall wheatgrass, 2.00 tons. In the 7-inch plantings, intermediate wheatgrass outyielded others with 6.54 tons, followed by Primar slender wheatgrass with 5.92; Manchar bromegrass, 5.87; Russian wildrye, 4.17; and tall wheatgrass, 3.59 tons.

These results are preliminary, Lang stated. The trials are to be repeated over several years. —U. W. Release

Sheep Placings at 1952 Pacific International

THE champion winners at this year's Pacific International Livestock Exposition (Portland, Oregon, October 4-11) are presented below.

In the 4-H Division which "played a major roll in the great Pacific International Livestock Exposition," 127 fat lambs were entered and over half of them were graded as prime. A Shropshire wether owned by Jeanne McKinley, an 18-year-old 4-H Club member from Woodburn, Oregon, was selected as grand champion. At \$2.50 a pound, the 85-pound animal topped the auction of fat lambs. Jim Smith of the Honolulu Market in Portland was the purchaser.

The reserve champion lamb in the 4-H group was a 95-pound Southdown wether entered by Wayne Thiessen of Lewiston, Idaho, a 12-year-old 4-H Club member. The top pen of three fat lambs was exhibited by Irwin Riddell of Monmouth, Oregon.

The champion Corriedale ram and ewe were shown by Wesley Wooden, Davis, California, and the reserve champion ram was entered by J. G. Kassner, Oregon City, Oregon.

In the Columbia sheep division, Marcus Vetter, Woodburn, Oregon showed both the champion ram and ewe, and the reserve champion ram was owned by Jimmie Riddell, Monmouth, Oregon.

The top Lincoln ram, ewe and reserve ram were shown by Ed Riddell, Monmouth.

Gath Bros., Turner, showed the champion ram, reserve champion ram and champion ewe in the Suffolk division.

Champion Hampshire ram also was shown by Gath Bros., while the reserve champion was owned by John Banick and Son, Brooks and the top ewe was also shown by Banick and Son.

Russell Alsip, Monmouth, showed the champion Cheviot ram, with Henry and Eloise Davenport, Silverton, showing the reserve champion. Champion ewe was entered by Don F. Kessi and Son, Harlan.

Champion Cotswold ram was shown by Harms Bros., Canby, and the reserve champion ram and champion ewe were exhibited by Kenneth McCrae, Monmouth.

Averill Hansen, Junction City, showed the champion Dorset ram, and Gath Bros., had the reserve champion ram and champion ewe.

L. E. McCaleb showed the Champion and reserve champion Romney ram, as well as the champion Romney ewe. Mr.

McCaleb is from Monmouth, Oregon.

Gath Bros., of Turner, Oregon showed the champion ram and reserve champion ram in the Shropshire classes, and M. O. Pearson of Turner showed the champion Shropshire ewe.

Severa Wilford of Cotati, California took all the honors in the Southdown classes, showing the champion ram, reserve champion ram and the champion ewe.

"Wisp of Hope" for Solution Colorado Forest Grazing Problems

ON Tuesday, July 29th, Fred Kennedy, new assistant regional forester (Rocky Mountain Region) in charge of grazing, rode the range of the San Isabel National Forest of south central Colorado with a group of 30 livestock men, representatives of extension services, experiment stations and newspaper men, including Willard Simms, editor of the Record Stockman.

Under the heading "Record Stockman Editor Sees 'Wisp of Hope' for Eventually Solving Most Touchy Forest Grazing Problems," Mr. Simms pointed up some of the statements made by Mr. Kennedy that indicate the opening of an era of a more logical and practical point of view on forest grazing problems, in the July 31st and August 7th issues of the Record Stockman.

From Mr. Simms' report, Moroni A. Smith, sheep operator of long experience in the Colorado and Utah area and a close observer of Governmental policies affecting the livestock industry, took time to pick out some of its most interesting statements. They are listed here.

(1) Exclusion of livestock is not necessarily the answer to forest grazing problems, according to Fred Kennedy; "allotments must be analyzed individually and

worked on individually on the San Isabel National Forest."

(2) The new forester in charge of grazing on this ride with Colorado cattlemen on the San Isabel grazing range of Frank Fehling and the Cogan Cattle Company allotments is not "doing an about face" on forest service policies, Mr. Simms reported.

(3) Cattlemen may have trouble going along with his ideas about range trends and conditions, but they will find he "won't be sarcastic." They will find him admitting mistakes of the past. They will find he understands their practical approach. They will find him concerned with the next 20 years primarily, rather than with the ideals or goals of a century from now.

(4) They won't find him lecturing on watersheds, although he undoubtedly will discuss it if the subject comes up. But, watersheds were not mentioned once during Tuesday's ride. The encouraging fact here is that he is not waving the all encompassing watershed protection flag.

(5) Kennedy talks more about rehabilitation of the range, water development to get livestock to ungrazed areas, and fences for the same purpose, than he speaks about reducing numbers.

(6) Kennedy favors reseeding and fencing these ranges which he admits have been depleted because of livestock concentration areas, but he doesn't say eliminate grazing for nature to restore it.

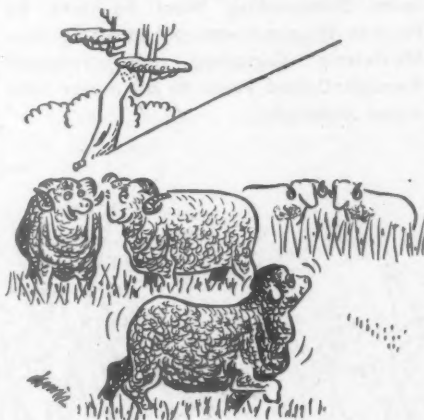
Mr. Simms also reported that extensive and successful revegetating has been done in this area in recent years, and that additional plans have been made for reseeding in this and other areas in Colorado.

(8) Those permittees in the pinion-juniper type range face the toughest problem, said Kennedy during the course of the day. "The pinion-juniper type is a long uphill job."

But he does not say eliminate grazing, leave it idle and let time and Mother Nature restore it. He doesn't say remove cattle from the entire area where undesirable grasses exist. He says fence the trouble spots for protection and build them back as rapidly as possible.

(9) Kennedy also declared that complete exclusion of grazing is not the answer. Check dams and contours were highly recommended. On these range rides by the livestock and the Forest Service men, everyone who participated in the tour was favorably impressed with the range rehabilitation efforts.

(10) The committee from the Colorado Cattlemen's Association was interested in proving the statements and the permittees were happy to cooperate.



"YEN, SHE HAS A WONDERFUL SHAPE - BUT I'LL BET IT'S ALL PADDING!"

—The National Wool Grower

Wool Bureau Activities in September

During September more than 200 requests were received from newspapers for the Wool Bureau's fall Men's Wear Style Supplement. This brought the total of such requests up to 292.

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Sixteen additional bookings were made with television stations for showing of motion pictures from the Wool Bureau's film library. More than 40 of the Nation's 110 operating stations have requested showings of these films.

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A group of special features dealing with a variety of projects of interest to consumers were placed with leading press associations and newspaper syndicates during the month. A feature story by President F. E. Ackerman on the influence of "the Edwardian look" in men's styles was placed with Associated Press, together with a survey of style trends and current shortages in boy's wear. Other features placed include a photo story on formal wear for men and an article designed to aid parents in selecting children's winter wear.

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The Bureau distributed to more than 600 leading newspapers a group of eight editorial matrices featuring important developments in men's styles for fall. These newspapers receiving the mats were those which regularly use Wool Bureau material but to date had not requested the fall men's wear supplement.

Requests for the Bureau's special men's wear feature "How to Buy A Suit" now total 210.

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Wide publicity given the Sweater Girl competition included front page photographs and news stories in more than 50 leading newspapers, matrix and wire photo coverage in at least 500 additional newspapers, newsreel presentation by five motion picture companies and television news features on stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. In addition, feature coverage was accorded by the NEA and United Press syndicates and by top individual radio and television stations.

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As a part of the Wool Bureau's presentation of outstanding wool fashions by leading designers, Pathe Newsreel prepared a special fashion feature aboard a Swiss Airlines transport at Idlewild Airport in New York. Presented as a "Flight of Fashion" the film—now being shown in 8000 motion picture theaters—featured the latest wool fashions by Hattie Carnegie.

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A film feature, "Wool Bureau Presents Outstanding Wool Fashions by Pauline Trigere," was prepared by Fox-Movietone Company and released through United Press to all major television networks.

Fashions by five leading designers were shown by Miss Betty Tanner, Women's News Director of the Wool Bureau, September 16th, in an appearance on the Nancy Craig program over television station WJZ-TV. Her presentation was entitled "Glamour Gifts in Wonder Fiber 'W'."

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Several pictorial features showing top wool fashions as suggested Christmas gifts were placed with the Associated Press and the New York Journal-American for use during coming weeks.

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The new sales training package for women's apparel and yard goods sales people was put to use by 150 stores in September with 80 additional stores still on the waiting list to receive the materials. Mrs. Dorothy Burgess, Director of Retail Education, and Mrs. Jane O. Harvey, Director of Women's Wear Merchandising, presented this work at several initial meetings of staff personnel at stores at various points.

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The "Woolfacts for Men's Clothing Salesmen" program, scheduled to be conducted in 30 States during the 1952-53 school year, is being aided by the Wool Bureau through supporting publicity.

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The circulation of Wool Bureau exhibits among the leading State fairs throughout the West was continued during September in Utah, Oregon and



South Dakota. The exhibits, seen by hundreds of thousands of fair-goers, drew many favorable comments from fair officials. Large quantities of educational brochures on wool provided by the Wool Bureau were distributed in the events.

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Other exhibits were prepared and distributed during the month at the Brockton Fair, Brockton, Massachusetts, the International Livestock Exposition, and conventions of Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States, the Wisconsin Men's Apparel Club, the Indiana Men's Apparel Club and the Pacific Wool Growers Association. These exhibits stressed the performance qualities which make wool a true wonder fiber.

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Plans were made for the home sewing contest.

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Continuing its program of close liaison with outstanding trade groups, Wool Bureau representatives spoke during the month at meetings of the Michigan Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association and the House of Worsted-Tex and "Botany 500, Tailored by Daroff," sales staffs.

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The Bureau's men's wear advertising program in the trade press was continued during September. An advertisement "What in the World But Wool Can Do it All" appears in the September 21st men's wear supplement of the New York Times, with a circulation of over a million. Other advertisements appeared during the month in the business section of the Times and in the Daily News Record.

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A total of 400 women's wear specialty shops and department stores have requested merchandising and display material in the Wool Bureau's fall promotion kit, which features the exclusive themes, "Fashion Elects Wool," "All Eyes

on Wool," and "Wool's for the Well Dressed Family."

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Approximately 6,500 women's wear fall posters have been sent to stores throughout the country.

Retailers Believe All-Wool Suits Better Value Than Those of Blended Fabrics

MOST men's clothing retailers believe that their customers do not get as good value in suits made from blended fabrics as in those made from all-wool. The Wool Bureau reported October 10th in releasing the results of a survey conducted among the Nation's men's clothing stores to determine fabric trends in regular-weight suits for fall.

In replying to the survey, retailers also reported that, while suits in wool blends this year represent a somewhat greater percentage of their total fall stocks, the percentage of regular-weight suits made entirely from rayon and other synthetics has actually declined since last autumn. Thus, despite wide publicity for the new fibers, the survey showed that combined stocks of blended and all-synthetic suits represent less than 5 percent of the retailer's total inventory of regular-weight suits—with 95.9 percent of his stock still in all-wool suits.

To compile its findings, the Bureau sent a questionnaire to 1,100 leading retailers—including department stores—who sell nationally distributed brands of men's suits. A total of 218 completed questionnaires—representing 20 percent of the mailing—were returned.

A summary of the survey findings, published in a 16-page brochure, has been issued by the Bureau.

Only 14 Percent Think Blends Equal All-Wool in Value

In their replies, a total of 62 percent of the merchants declared that suits from

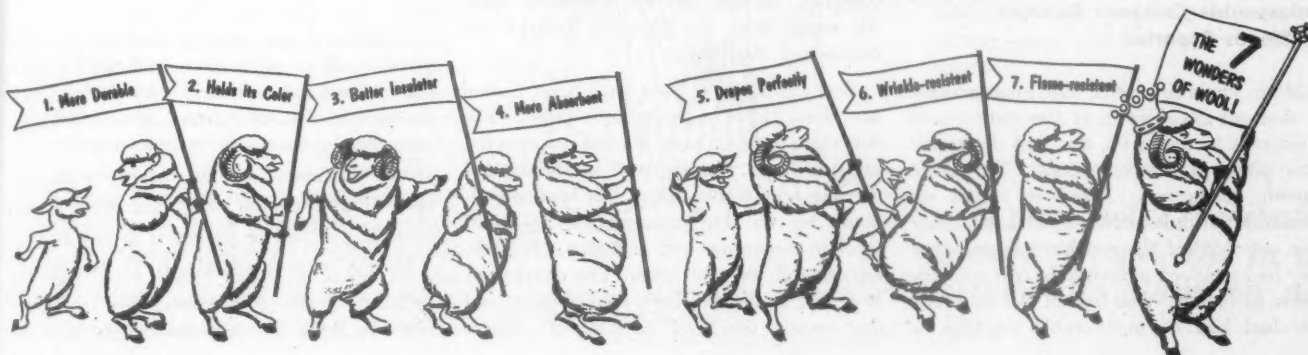
blended fabrics are not as good an investment for their customers as all-wool suits. Only 14 percent of the respondents expressed the opinion that blends were equal in value to all-wool fabrics.

Despite conflicting reports, consumer demand for blends in regular-weight suits is not cutting into all-wool suit business to any significant degree, the survey found. Almost three-fourths of the men's wear retailers reported no impact whatever from blends.

Among the respondents who did find their all-wool business affected by demand for regular-weight suits in blended fabrics, the factor of "price" was most commonly given as a reason for the trend. Almost nine out of ten of these merchants reported that the "cheaper price" of blends influenced their customers. Eight out of ten reported that the novelty and consumer interest surrounding the much-publicized new fibers were major factors in demand. Other chief reasons listed by the respondents included "greater variety in fabric patterns," "blends wear better" and "customers are not concerned with fiber content, but look for styling, pattern, etc."

Trend to Lighter-Weight Suits Emphasized

Confirming the growing trend toward lighter-weight fabrics in men's suits, more than half of the retailers noted that their sales of summerweight suits have cut into their regular-weight suit business. Sharp geographical differences were noted in this



phase of the survey, with 85 percent of New England retailers reporting a loss of regular-weight business to summerweight suits, and only 9 percent in the Mountain States and 35 percent in the Pacific States making such a report.

The survey also confirmed the significant shift in consumer fabric preferences from all-wool worsteds to woolens. Worsteds fabrics declined from 81 percent of total stocks in fall, 1951, to 74 percent this fall, with woolens rising from 16 percent of total stocks last fall to 22 percent this year.

As an introduction to the major objectives of the survey, retailers were asked to state their opinions on the outlook for their business this fall, by comparing their expectations for the current season with the business they did last fall. Fifty-one percent declared that business would be better this year, while only 7 percent anticipated that it would be worse. Forty-one percent of the retailers stated their belief that business this year will be the same as last, and 1 percent declined to make predictions.

The average of all estimates indicates an expected net gain of 4 percent in this fall's business over that of a year ago.

Blends Make Significant Inroads Into Tropical Worsteds

Although the primary purpose of the Wool Bureau survey was to make a reliable evaluation of fabric trends in regular-weight suits for fall, an opportunity was also presented for analyzing retailers' recent experience with the impact of blends on tropical worsteds in their traditional price line. Two-thirds of the retailers indicated some inroads by suits made from blends into tropical worsted sales in the spring selling season this year.

Since the production of blends in traditional tropical worsted price lines is not yet sufficient to warrant a large number of affirmative responses, the Bureau believes that retailers disregarded the price-line limitation in replying to this inquiry.

Unfavorable Customer Reaction To Blends Reported

More important than the measurement of demand for blends is the reaction of consumers to them; for this will determine their place in future business. The Wool Bureau points out. Asked to report on consumer attitudes toward blends, more than one-third of the retailers asserted that they had received unfavorable customer reaction to blends. One-half of the respondents had had no unfavorable reaction to

blends, and 14 percent either did not stock suits of blended fabrics or chose not to answer this question.

In order to establish the specific nature of customer complaints against blends, the retailers who experienced unfavorable customer reaction were asked to name the chief basis of these complaints. Four reasons were suggested as a point of departure.

More than six out of every ten retailers with unfavorable customer experience named complaints arising from the fact that blends "clean badly." Five out of every ten listed the complaint that they "wear badly" and the same ratio that they "do not feel pleasant." That blends were "not warm enough" was checked by four out of every ten retailers, and the fact that they "lost shape" was offered as a reason by three out of every ten. Additional but less important complaints were "wrinkles," "bad odor," "tailors poorly," "hard to weave tears," "faults in the fabric," "static" and "do not perform as advertised."

Newest Fibers Seen Causing Gain in Wool Blends

The increase in the percentage of total stocks this fall devoted to wool blends totaled less than one percentage point. This rise, from 2.1 percent last autumn to 3 percent this year, was largely the result of the introduction of Dacron and Orlon in blends with wool, the Bureau says. Coupled with this gain in wool blends, however, was the drop in the percentage of total stocks represented by suits made entirely of rayon, other synthetic fibers and their blends.

The Bureau's distribution of its questionnaire, it is pointed out, was in accordance with the distribution, by States, of men's clothing stores as established in the 1948 United States Census of Retail Business. The returns received, which represent a satisfactory response to a mailed inquiry, correspond very closely geographically with the distribution of the original mailing list and the census report. —W. B. Release

Australian Report: October 15th

By COLIN WEBB

OPTIMISM among Australian wool growers continues to rise as this season's prices have risen to as high as 22 percent above values prevailing when the last of the 1951-52 clip was auctioned.

Between late August and the end of September, 466,000 bales were sold for a total value of about 98½ million dollars. This compares well with the 78 million dollars for the 422,000 bales for the same period last year.

Average price since the season started has been nearly 76 cents a pound, and \$210 a bale for greasy wool. A bale holds about 300 pounds. Top price to date has been about \$1.39 cents a pound for four bales of Merino fleece wool (greasy) at Geelong, Victoria, where the better quality wools from the Western District are coming on the market.

Best customers to date have been United Kingdom, the Continent, and Japan. But American buyers have started to operate, and we hope you are well in the market for our best wools. Fear has lessened already for the big accumulated stocks of wool in Argentine and Uruguay. Reliable reports tell us that about one-quarter of Argentine's wool has been sold already, and that nearly one-third consists of carpet-

making types.

Meanwhile, shearing is still continuing in southern Victoria and Tasmania where the job has been delayed later than usual by very wet weather. Prospects are really good for the wool waiting to be shorn from sheep in the Tasmanian Midlands. It is exceptionally well grown, bright, sound and free of weather stain. It is well up to standard weight, and young sheep particularly are expected to yield heavy fleeces.

But despite all of this optimism about our wool prices, the proposed raising of America's tariff on wool has cast a gloom over many of us "Down Under." If this is imposed, many of us think that lifting of the Australian ban on the export of Merino sheep will be postponed indefinitely.

Opinion down here is divided on the possible effect of an increased tariff. One expert thinks it will have very little effect on sales of Australian wool, particularly as you people have not bought much wool yet at this season's sales. At any rate, he says, if you people want our wool hard enough, you will be prepared to pay for it.

On the other hand, Mr. R. D. Bakewell, chairman of the Australian Wool Growers' Council, fears that any further restriction

on America's imports of wool would increase sales of synthetics. And the Australian Government has begun moves to combat the proposal that the American duty on wool be increased.

Even over here, there is already plenty of evidence that last year's fall in wool prices is responsible for a definite swing from the Merino in some districts, to the mutton and lamb producing breeds such as the Dorset Horn, Border Leicester, Romney Marsh, Southdown and Ryeland. This was particularly evident at the Melbourne Royal Show—like your State fairs—where there was a great exhibition of such breeds.

The dual purpose meat-wool Corriedale and Polwarth are holding their own. Great interest was shown in the Hampshire Down, so popular in your country, which is just starting to increase here. When some of them arrived from England last year, one man was rude enough to say they belonged to "an unwanted breed in Australia." Naturally, he brought a lot of criticism on his head, because we believe that the Hampshire can be a real asset in our fat lamb producing districts.

By the way, we are fortunate to be able to run our sheep in fields all the year round. In fact, most of our lambs are fattened on green crops during the winter. Our best lambs reach about 80 pounds live weight in 12 weeks. Present price for such lambs is about \$8.50 a head on the hoof.

One of the features of this year's Melbourne Royal Show was a series of shearing competitions including the Victorian championship, which was won by Cecil Bunting of Colac, western Victoria, by half a point from the New South Wales champion, Henry Salter. We hope one of these men can compete against your shearers at Chicago. Mr. E. R. Simpson, shearing judge, says our shearers are the best in the world. We hope you people think yours are tops too. The best way of deciding the championship would be a competition against each other.

In 12 years, Bunting has shorn 275,353 sheep. In one spell of 62 days, he sheared 12,469. His best 8-hour tally is 272 sheep. His best 2-hour runs have been 76 sheep and 92 lambs. In five years, he has crutched 93,683 sheep. Salter's best day's tally has been 243 Merino sheep. He has won 25 of the 34 shearing contests he has entered.

When Harry Hopman, Australian tennis captain, came home from America recently, he wrote an article that synthetic dacron suits were being worn by many of you folks. This made our sheepmen really mad, and Mr. Douglas Boyd, chairman of the

AUSTRALIA PASSES WOOL PROMOTION BILL

The Commonwealth Parliament passed a wool research and promotion bill on October 20, 1952. Under it the Australian government will pay 2 shillings a bale toward the fund and the growers will be taxed 4 shillings a bale. A million pound fund (\$2,240,000) is expected to be raised annually under the measure. No opposition to the bill was registered, due in large part to recognition of the need to combat the synthetic fiber competition.

Australian Wool Board, lost no time in writing back that dacron or any other synthetic could not compete with wool. We are pleased that the Wool Bureau, New York, is conducting a similar campaign for us and other wool growers.

On his retirement as secretary of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, G. A. Cook said this body's most important achievement while he was in its service, was the opening up of 2000 square miles of desert land for settlement in south-east South Australia. Scientists have discovered that superphosphate and minute amounts of copper, cobalt and zinc, have transformed the carrying capacity of this area, from a sheep to 10 acres, to two sheep an acre.

Floods have been so bad in parts of central New South Wales, that sheepmen have had to employ a boat, the "Kookaburra"—named after an Australian bird—



"ON MY WORD OF HONOR, MRS. PRATTLE—THE SHEEP DIDN'T SUFFER WHILE THE WOOL WAS BEING REMOVED."

—The National Wool Grower

to float 900 bales of wool down the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray rivers to the railhead at Echuca, about 160 miles north of Melbourne. The floods have made 20th century roads and railways useless, so the graziers have had to revert to the age-old river traffic which operated early in the 1900's.

Dingoes—wild dogs—have been killing so many sheep in the mountains, that poisoned baits will soon be dropped on them from airplanes. The baits are made with briskeet fat poisoned with strychnine, and spread from a special hopper fitted into the airplane.

High prices and the scarcity of young breeding ewes in many Australian districts last year, have resulted in a surplus of old sheep which owners have kept longer than usual because they thought they could not afford to replace them with youngsters. However, it looks as if a lot of the older ones will be sold as soon as shearing is over. Export companies will probably buy them for canning.

Although pastures in most districts are growing well now after the wettest winter in southern Australia for 103 years, grubs have destroyed pastures on some properties. Foxes apparently like the grubs, because they are eating them now that myxomatosis has made rabbits so scarce.

Some sheepmen are angry because, although their wool earns dollars, currency restrictions have made it impossible to buy enough American tobacco. At least one man has started to smoke tea leaves since tobacco supplies became short.

Can any American sheepman beat this record? Sam Walker of western Victoria has 85 Corriedale ewes which have dropped 60 sets of twins, seven sets of triplets and one set of quads this season. This makes a total of 145 lambs from 68 of his sheep. Walker says ewes drop more lambs than usual when the season looks good. Lambing percentages fell when a dry season threatened to come.

Chief jobs on most Australian sheep farms are finishing shearing, getting late lambs to market, preparing for mating, and cutting grass and cereals for fodder reserves.

Prime wether mutton is about eight cents a pound, and lamb about 20 cents.

Is your hotel reservation made? If not, fill in and return the blank on page 12.

from State Presidents



JOHN T. WILLIAMS
President
Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers
Association
October 21, 1952

ALL of the range area lying west of a line thirty miles east of San Angelo and on south is still critically dry. Heavy rains that fell during September were to the north and east of this area. I suppose we will not know until next spring, but I think that the biggest part of the livestock in this area is gone. With the tremendous drop in livestock prices, not very many people feel like buying the high priced feed necessary to carry them through.

Quite a tonnage of wool, both short and twelve-months, has moved in Texas during the last three weeks. Most of the fall and spring wools of the 1951 and 1952 clips is gone, and it has been estimated that only about ten million pounds of wool from the last two years' clips remain unsold.

We are making plans for our annual convention to be held in San Angelo on November 10-12, and we hope that any wool growers from other States who happen to be in this section will stop by during the convention.



RUSSELL D. BROWN
President
Washington Wool Growers
Association
October 23, 1952

WOOL growers' convention time, both State and National, is drawing near. As a State President I am wondering what the feeling of the growers is going to be, although I do have a general idea. The situation is not very encouraging and shows no signs of improving. It seems to me that it is more important now than ever for the wool growers to attend their respective State association meetings and take an active part in the discussions. It is only in this way that the officers can be sure of the line of action the growers want to adopt; then they and the National officers can act accordingly.



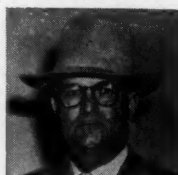
DAN MCINTYRE
President
Colorado Wool Growers
Association
October 24, 1952

AFTER having plenty of moisture during the latter part of July and through August, we are experiencing just the reverse since then with all ranges extremely dry. Winter ranges are good but the water supply short as of this time.

With the drastic decline in lamb prices and the wool situation being what it is, there are many sheepmen who feel that the future for the industry is not so good. With a drop of fifteen to forty percent on feed and grass fat cattle and lambs, none of us feel too optimistic about it, but should we have in office an administration which is fair and sympathetic to our problems, the sheep business should do as well as the overall situation for all business in the country merits.

With a strong National Association, which I feel is doing much for us, and affiliated State associations, certainly now is the time to stay and support those who are doing all possible to correct the things which have caused much of the unjustified drop in wool and lamb prices.

Certainly with some adjustments it should be as great a business as ever.



E. R. MARVEL
President
Nevada Wool Growers
Association
October 23, 1952

THE ranges here need moisture—there has been no rain for several months, only in scattered areas.

Livestock, both sheep and cattle seem in good shape with plenty of dry feed.

Everyone in the livestock industry is concerned over what is to take place in regard to livestock prices for the coming season. It is the opinion of many that there are several problems that could be adjusted which would stabilize the industry. If the situation continues many people will attempt to sell for the reason that there is no incentive to remain in the business.



WARREN JOHNSON
President
Western South Dakota
Sheep Growers Assn.
October 24, 1952

THE weather has been warm since July with practically no precipitation. Very few ewe lambs have been retained for replacements and an unusually large number of older ewes have been sold. Stock are in fair condition, with feed short but adequate.

The wool market is still dormant and unless some large orders are placed immediately by the Munitions Board as a result of the Berry amendment, the 1952 clip is going under the Government Loan Program.

The annual convention of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association will be held in Belle Fourche, October 29th and 30th. A larger than average crowd is anticipated. The discussion on wool undoubtedly will hold the spotlight of the growers, as the price of wool is thought to be the key to the present dilemma in the sheep industry.



RAYMOND ANCHORDOGUY
President
California Wool Growers
Association
October 22, 1952

SPRING lambing now is well under way throughout southern California; also most of the San Joaquin Valley and in the lower Sacramento Valley around Esparto, Yolo County, and Dixon. Yet, at the same time as some sheepmen are lambing, the mountain sheepmen who winter in the big valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento may not lamb until late December, January, and even February. For instance, some of us who winter around Red Bluff, in Sacramento Valley, and who summer around Mount Shasta and also Mount Lassen and Modoc County will not lamb until January or February. Down south around Bakersfield sheepmen who summer east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, such as J. B. and Antone Saldubehere, Judge Frank Noreiga and G. Mendiburu, will not start

moving their sheep to Bakersfield and the San Joaquin Valley for the winter until about the first of November. Others, such as Frank Arcularius, also will move about the same time or later to the green alfalfa pastures of the Mojave Desert near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, for the winter. They will start to lamb in January, some earlier.

Shearing of feeder lambs, also ewes, is now under way in the Imperial Valley. These lambs and ewes come into the valley from several different States, including Utah, Wyoming, Montana. J. C. Petersen of Iowa this year is reported to have shipped lambs to go on green alfalfa pastures while J. R. and Clay Broadbent of Utah now are in full operation.

They had a good rain up the north coast section of California last week, which was badly needed for such sheepmen as Joe Russ, Prescott Branstetter, the Cook Brothers, and Donald Coon, who have their sheep on fenced pastures right adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. They will lamb in January and February, marketing their lambs in late June, July; also shearing in July.

Quite a few growers recently have made arrangements to have their wool appraised under the Government Non-Recourse Wool Loan Program. In Mendocino County the clip of Australian wool called the New Zealand Merino wool of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mailliard at Yorkville was appraised at \$1.48 clean basis, Boston, with a shrink of around 34.2 percent which will net about 90.38 cents per pound.

Right down the coast from their ranch at Stewarts Point, Sonoma County, Don Richardson, who also has fine wool shrinking around 47 percent with some New Zealand type Merino blood had his wool appraised. It will sell for \$1.61 and will net around 85 cents.

A wool pool, all small growers of 100 miles or so south of San Francisco where the wool is mostly short, $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, on the other hand will net only about 50 cents per pound.

During the past weeks some wool, mostly fine and fine medium, has sold in Mendocino County from 60 to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in the grease, f.o.b. shipping point, while 62 cents has been paid at Williams in the heart of the Sacramento Valley on the open market.

Around Dixon where many lambs are fed on birdsfoot trefoil and ladino clover irrigated pastures, 35 cents has been paid for fall wool with lambs' wool at 40. Howard Vaughn, Dixon, shipped his 1951 fall and lambs' wool early last spring for scouring prior to appraisal and received a

net of around 50 cents per pound. There may have been some 8 months' wool in this lot. Dressed lambs have been holding up well and recently were stronger than beef. Choice beef yielded about 60 percent with lamb around 47 percent.

As this is written, we are now getting ready for our 92nd Annual Convention and in checking the early reports of our association in 1860 and 1863, we find much progress has been made in the breeding of our sheep, a tremendous increase in the pounds of clean wool per head, but that we still have birdsfoot clover and filaree seeds in our wool today, but this filaree and birdsfoot clover are two grand feeds for our sheep.



DAVID LITTLE
President

Idaho Wool Growers
Association

October 24, 1952

AFTER a wet spring, Idaho's summer and fall have turned the year into the driest since 1891. We have lots of dry feed and plenty of cover on ranges we grazed in early spring, but we need moisture badly. Some springs never known to dry up are now parched clay. We only have 20 percent of the high numbers of sheep using the ranges, but any day now I'm expecting someone to blame our industry for the drought.

Why did we as individuals, and we might include our industry, let ourselves in for the growth of entangling alliances of Government interference? I'll readily admit to some of the error of thinking there might be benefits. It was wishful thinking, true, on our part and many others that Government handling of our business might be done without regrets. We now know we failed to evaluate properly abilities of those to be entrusted with regulatory powers. We have ended up with uneconomic principles being applied to our business.

It begins to appear our wool program may have bogged down under the handicaps of the intricate and involved inefficiency of red tape procedures. Our wool remains in storage. Only excuse for being caught was there is a law under which wool has mandatory support. We also knew some kind of a wool program might have been adopted by Government agencies. We then thought we took the lesser of two evils in the non-recourse wool loan plan. As long as we had to make a choice, we still feel it is and has provided a floor. In the absence of proper tariffs and because of

support prices on everything we buy, some justification is given. Cannot help but wonder if managerial handling would have been more bungled or could have been improved if we had been doing the job. I doubt if it could have been worse with our help. We are in it now, but which way, for better or for worse?

Wool growers of Idaho will meet at Idaho Falls, November 16th, 17th, 18th. Getting together is very timely—provides the sounding board for ideas and procedures. With the help of many in committee sessions late the afternoon of 16th, it is hoped a course of action will be drafted. Authoritative information on the 17th and 18th will aid in constructive actions. Our sessions of the 18th are the high spot for the policy-making decisions.

New Shearing Comb

A new shearing comb, called the Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt, leaves a blanket of wool a quarter of an inch thick all over the sheep.

Invented and patented by R. L. Hudson, of Worland, Wyoming, with fifty years of shearing experience behind him, and manufactured and marketed by Alex Healy, Jr., stockman, also of Worland, Wyoming, the Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt shearing comb shows several important advances.

Not only does it push easily through the densest wool; not only does it fit the most popular shearing handpieces (those using the four point cutters); not only is it engineered to leave an even staple, since it has runners on all of its nine teeth instead of a runner on every other, or every second tooth; but most incredible of all, it shears all day on one sharpening.

The miracles of ultra modern metallurgy have touched, at last, the world's oldest industry — sheep shearing. Conventional combs shear up to 5, 10, or 20 sheep between sharpenings, depending on the condition of the wool. One Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt shearing comb, in a field trial on fat lambs this spring, sheared 284 head before resharpening.

Twenty-one days after the field trial, the 551 sheared lambs sold as No. 1 pelts to Swift and Company. The comb had been tested the previous spring also, with success in achieving the No. 1 pelt in 21 days on 600 lambs (also sold to Swift and Company), but without the benefits of the abrasive resistance of the special material in the comb.

Ordinarily, a lamb requires from six weeks to two months or more of feeding

after shearing to grow enough wool back to qualify as a No. 1 pelt. A fat lamb sheared with an old style comb can gain enough pounds in this long period to be devalued by overweight. But, sheared with a Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt comb, the lamb wears a No. 1 pelt by the time the inevitable shearing cuts are healed three weeks later.

Shearing stock ewes with the Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt comb is perhaps less dangerous and wasteful of wool than previously. It is less dangerous in that it leaves more wool than any other comb does, and the extra wool, blanketing the sheep evenly, without the ridgy effect due to runners on alternate teeth, gives more protection to the animal from the two deadly enemies of sheared sheep, Wind and Wet. Blade shearing, the time-tested method of warding off Wind and Wet, shears close in some spots, leaving wool perhaps an eighth of an inch long, and long in other spots, leaving wool over an inch long to doubtful advantage. The Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt comb, therefore, is less wasteful of wool than blade shearing because it leaves a calculated protective blanket of wool all over the body and harvests all the rest.

This is not to argue against the use of the blades in shearing stock ewes. Blades have been used with little change since antiquity and have advantages probably that are not even known. The blessed quietness of blade shearing compared with the clamor of machine shearing seems almost worth money in the bank. But though blades may still have their place, it can be pointed out (A) that blade crews are getting scarcer all the time, and (B) that wool from machine sheared sheep might be somewhat more readily marketable for two important reasons:

1. The double cutting done in blade work makes more noils.
2. The blade shearer always shears the entire sheep before he finally shears the tags because the tags dull his shears. Too many of these tags tangle themselves in the shorn fleece surrounding the shearer, so the fleece gets full of tags and the tag bag gets full of good wool. Tags in the fleeces are overcompensated for by the wool buyer, and the grower gets no credit for the good wool in the tag bag.

But a machine shearer starts at the breast and works down, shearing the belly and tags first, at which stage it is less difficult to pick out the tags, sack them separately and keep the rest of the fleece salable on its own merits, the tags salable on their own merits.

Most sheepmen have had trouble in the past getting shearers to use this or that certain comb. A sheepman's first question about the Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt is always: "Will the shearers use it?" Shearers, who have used it, without exception reply that they prefer it to any thick comb on the market. But the fact that those who have used it have insisted on buying it is the best evidence that the Healy-Hudson No. 2 Pelt suits the shearers.

—L. G. (Buck) Harding
Chugwater, Wyo.

Craig Ram Sale

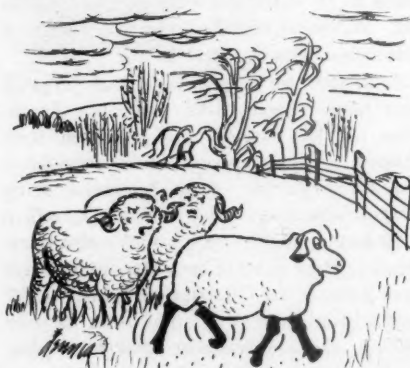
AN average of \$71.13 per head was chalked up on 586 rams that went through the auction ring at the 10th annual Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado, October 6th. In last year's event the average on the same number of rams was \$152.38.

As at other late sales, the blackface breeds were in greater favor than the whitefaces. A Suffolk stud at \$475 made the top at the Craig sale. Farrell T. Wankier of Levan, Utah was the consignor and Burt L. Rosenlund of Meeker, Colorado, the purchaser. Suffolks also topped the pen division with a sale of four yearlings by the Hartley Stock Farm of Page, North Dakota to Johnson Bros., of Craig at \$185 each.

The second high-price spot in the individual sales was reached by a Columbia ram from the flock of Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah for which Bob Macy of Center, Colorado paid \$350.

The top Rambouillet stud was consigned by John H. Beal of Cedar City, Utah and went to R. H. Lowe of Baggs, Wyoming at \$185. The Bonvue Ranch of Golden, Colorado sold the top Corriedale at \$150 to Edgar A. Hunt of Rifle, Colorado.

Two pens of five Suffolks consigned by Angel Caras and Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah



"I THINK THOSE LONG BLACK HOSE MAKE HIM
LOOK EFFEMINATE."

—The National Wool Grower

went to David and Perry Christenson, Snow Mass, Colorado and L. C. Winder Company of Craig at \$162.50 and \$150 per head respectively. A pen of three Columbia yearlings from the Hartley Stock Farm, Page, North Dakota brought \$155 a head from Louis Visintainer of Craig and a pen of five Hampshire-Suffolks reached \$150. They were consigned by Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah, and purchased by Ralph Warrick of Craig.

A banquet was served to the consignors and members of the Ram Sale Committee at the Cosgriff Hotel on Sunday evening before the sale, sponsored by the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association. Most of the consignors contributed their \$2.00 per head entry fee to help pay for the new Ram Sale building and pledged to continue similar assistance until the building was paid for. Two rams donated to be sold for the Ram Sale Building Fund netted a total of \$400. One of these rams was a Suffolk stud given by Angel Caras of Spanish Fork, Utah and the other was a Suffolk range ram given by Ernest F. Langholf of Fraser, Colorado.

A lamb donated to the Make It Yourself With Wool program of the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Auxiliary by Ralph Reeve of Craig netted a total of \$425 for the fund and was purchased time and time again by wool growers and others interested in promoting the use of wool.

AVERAGES AT THE CRAIG SALE

	No. of Head Sold	Average
Suffolks		
Studs	6	\$217.50
Pens	166	87.12
Columbias		
Studs	6	180.00
Pens	132	59.58
Rambouillets		
Studs	4	171.25
Pens	72	71.04
Corriedales		
Studs	2	137.50
Pens	30	42.08
Hampshires		
Pens	108	49.69
Hampshire-Suffolk Crossbreds		
Pens	55	73.86
Targhees		
Pens	5	40.00

The National Wool Grower

UTAH STATE RAM SALE AVERAGES

FOLLOWING is a table showing average prices, by breeds, paid at the Sixth Annual Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork,

Utah, October 9, 1952. Averages for the 1951 sale are also shown.

BREED	1951		1952	
	No. Sold	Average Price	No. Sold	Average Price
Columbia yearlings	92	\$318.15	70	\$ 98.61
Columbia stud	3	500.00	-----	-----
Rambouillet yearlings	26	340.00	49	107.42
Rambouillet stud	-----	-----	1	135.00
Rambouillet lambs	8	171.87	3	45.00
Panama yearlings	14	355.35	14	72.43
Panama stud	1	400.00	1	105.00
Columbia-Rambouillets	4	400.00	10	65.00
Suffolk yearlings	87	154.05	135	102.50
Suffolk studs	7	256.42	10	207.50
Suffolk lambs	30	120.16	24	166.25
Hampshire yearlings	36	86.11	25	97.80
Hampshire lambs	3	75.00	-----	-----
Suffolk-Hampshires	-----	-----	5	150.00
Total	311	\$264.76	347	\$130.84

Properly Built Feed Racks A Good Investment

LIVESTOCK raisers are now faced with increased feed costs with no corresponding increase in livestock prices, so it is essential to produce and fatten animals with maximum efficiency, says M. P. Botkin, assistant professor of animal production at the University of Wyoming, in a statement prepared for Wyoming Grassland Improvement Year.

"Complete feed utilization as well as maximum labor efficiency is important. Properly constructed feed bunks and racks are necessary to assure that your animals get enough feed and are able to eat comfortably. Many feeders who feed on the ground would probably find that the saving of hay from use of feed racks would more than pay for their construction," says Botkin. "At the same time, feeders should be located so that feeding can be accomplished with a minimum of labor and handling on your part."

There is probably no fully superior type of feed bunk or rack. However, you should consider several factors before you begin to construct new feed racks or bunks or remodel old ones. First, they must be built to keep waste at a minimum. Grain troughs for cattle or sheep are usually wide, flat-bottomed troughs with boards around the edges high enough to keep the animals from pushing any feed out of the trough, Botkin says. Such flat-bottomed troughs are easy to keep clean and for

sheep feeders are often made reversible so as to give a clean dry trough.

Hay racks should be built not only to prevent waste, but also, in the case of sheep racks, to prevent chaff and leaves from falling on the animals' bodies and injuring the quality of the wool. Combination hay and grain racks are often used for sheep feeding because of greater economy. Fleeces can be kept comparatively free of chaff and other matter by good feed distribution methods.

Another factor is convenience and ease of feeding. A stationary rack or trough built against a wall or partition gives a great saving in floor space. However, it may result in more difficulty in feeding. Any stationary trough or rack should be placed in a well-drained place, preferably



"WHAT! YOU ARE ASKING ME TO LOVE, HUNOR, AND OBEY AN IN ALFES AND SO SHEEP?"

—The National Wool Grower

on pavement which extends out far enough to allow the animals enough standing room. Movable feeders on skids usually allow for greater feeding ease, Botkin points out. Construction of feeders on skids is no more difficult than without them and the skids, properly built, won't make the structure any less strong than a stationary one.

The amount of feeder space per animal must also be considered. If too much space is allowed, more waste will result. If too little space is allowed, some animals will be crowded out at feeding time. About 15 to 18 inches of feeder space should be allowed for each sheep and 24 to 30 inches for each cow or steer, Botkin says.

Use of self-feeders for fattening cattle or lambs can result in much saving of time and labor. However, self-feeders should be used carefully, particularly during the early part of the feeding period. After animals are on full feed, self-feeders should give little difficulty. Although self-feeders are most commonly used for feeding grain, they can also be used for hay. In building this type, be careful to have plenty of width between the sides at the bottom and for the openings from which the animals feed. This simple precaution will eliminate having to push the feed down, Botkin says.

—U. W. Release

NEW WESTERN WOOL FIRM

Formation of the Edgehill Gooding Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, was announced on October 16, 1952. L. U. Edgehill is president; S. C. Lukens, vice president and treasurer; Walter J. Gooding, vice president, general manager, and assistant treasurer; David M. Edgehill, vice president; Walter J. Gooding, Jr., vice president and secretary. The firm will conduct a general wool business in the intermountain area.

OLDEST WOOL TEXTILE LEADER DIES

The oldest man in the world actively engaged in the wool textile industry, Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, died on October 19th at the age of 102. Mr. Taylor was chairman and managing director of the profit sharing firm of J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., woolen manufacturers of Batley, England. A heavy cold prevented his attending his office during the past three weeks but he had been in touch with the business affairs to the last. On his 100th birthday he received royal greetings and messages from well-wishers from all over the world (National Wool Grower, August, 1950).

Treatment of Sore Eyes in Young Lambs

By DR. LEE SEGHETTI, Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory

ENTROPION or turn-in eyelids in one or both eyes is one of the many difficulties encountered each year in young lambs. This condition affects varying numbers of lambs irrespective of breed. It is believed by some that the tendency may be hereditary. No doubt many lambs recover without treatment, but often times temporary or permanent blindness is the result.

The condition is brought about by the inward turning of the edge of the lower eyelid bringing the lashes against the eyeball and thus causing irritation as shown in Figure 1. This irritation brings about excessive weeping of the affected eye, and inflammation of the conjunctiva. Sometimes the eye may become cloudy, and if left unattended it may ulcerate and permanent blindness result.

Entropion may be relieved in a number of ways. Regardless of the method of treatment used, the object is to hold the edge of the lid in a normal position until it remains there permanently. One form of treatment is to pick up a fold of skin large enough to draw the edge of the lid into normal position, then tie the fold with a short piece of stout linen thread. A variation of this is to place one or two stitches through the fold of skin, thus holding it in position. Another method consists of removing an elliptical piece of skin from the affected eye with button-hole scissors or blunt-tip scissors. In making the skin incision, care must be taken not to cut the membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelid. The incision is closed with a couple of stitches or may be left as it is to heal as an open wound.

A simple, effective method, which works satisfactorily involving the minimum time and help, is the use of metal surgical wound clips. A special pair of forceps are required for this procedure. Metal clips and forceps as shown in Figure 2 may be purchased from a surgical supply house. The 11 mm. clips have been most satisfactory.

To apply the clips the lamb is restrained on its side and the affected eyelid rolled outward to a normal position by means of the fingers. The wound clip, held in position with the forceps, is applied (Figure 3) so that it will pick up a fold of skin sufficient to draw the eyelid into its proper position (Figure 4). The clip should be placed about one-eighth inch below the edge of the eyelid. No after treatment or removal of the clip is necessary.

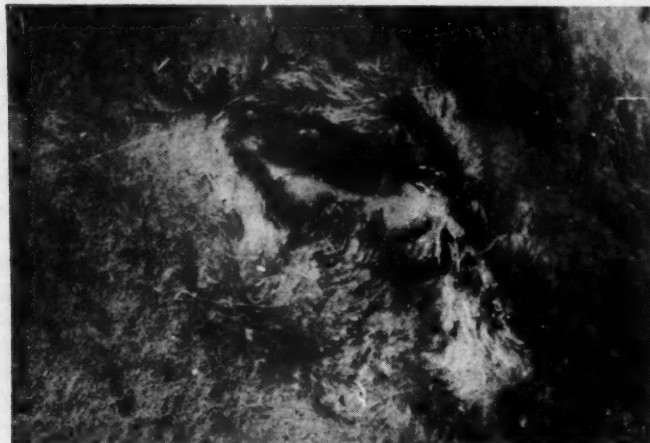


Fig. 1. Eye showing entropion. The lower lid is turned inward. Note watery discharge from the eye.

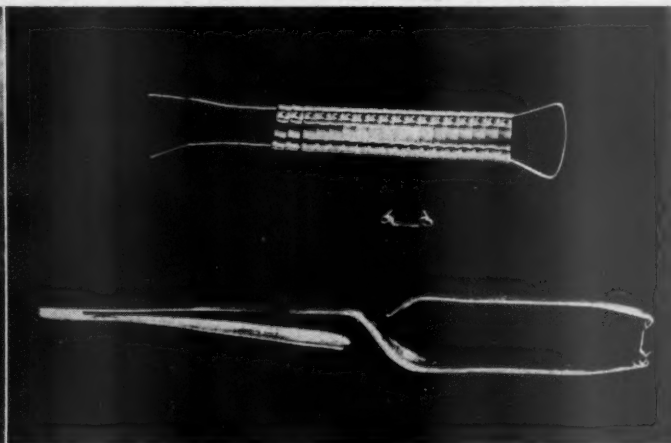


Fig. 2. Forceps and metal wound clips.



Fig. 3. Applying the metal clip, after the eyelid has been drawn out.



Fig. 4. The metal clip in place holding the eyelid in normal position.

Acts swiftly!

to save sheep...to hold down weight losses



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**It Controls (1) Bacillary Enteritis (2) Coccidiosis (3) Foot Rot
(4) Mastitis (5) Shipping Pneumonia**

Give protection against 3 killer diseases: Blackleg, Malignant Edema and Shipping Fever by vaccination with CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTEURELLA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) TRI-BAC* Lederle.

Animals vaccinated with HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle quickly develop long-lasting protection against shipping pneumonia. In blackleg territory, animals may be vaccinated with BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-precipitated) B.H.* BACTERIN Lederle. A single injection of this new two-purpose bacterin gives dependable protection to sheep against both blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia. These products should be used in accordance with instructions in package literature.

Fast action on your part in treating sick sheep, combined with fast action by SULMET Sulfamethazine Lederle in combating diseases—this is the combination that can save your animals, reduce length of sickness, save your time and labor.

A single treatment of SULMET, given promptly, is usually sufficient to knock out bacterial infections and bring sick animals back to normal feeding. This means you spend less time treating sick animals!

There are 6 dosage forms of SULMET Sulfamethazine: POWDER, TABLETS, OBLETS*, TINTED EMULSION (for pink eye bacterial infections), SOLUTION 12.5% (may be used as a drench), and INJECTABLE SOLUTION (available on the prescription of a veterinarian). Nine-gram OBLETS have been designed especially for adult sheep. Read carefully the circular enclosed in the package for *best results* in the use of this product.

Your veterinarian is your dependable ally in the constant war against disease. Consult him for the most effective management practices and disease-control procedures to meet your individual needs.

Literature gladly sent upon request.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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New York 20, N. Y.

A More Active Wool Market

SLIGHTLY increased activity in domestic wools followed the Munitions Board interpretation of the Buy American Act as applied to wool (National Wool Grower, October, 1952, page 5), and the invitation issued about the middle of the month by the ASTAPA (Armed Service Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency) for 700,000 yards of 14.5 ounce all-worsted gabardine. The bids may be made on the basis of all-domestic wool, all-foreign wool or a blend of domestic and foreign. But if domestic wool is available in sufficient quantity to fill the order at no more than ten percent above the loan support price, the award will be made to mills using only domestic wool.

Portland mills, Secretary A. E. Lawson of the Washington Wool Growers Association, reported on October 24th, have purchased in excess of half a million pounds of wool in the last month or so; almost all fine and half-blood. Light shrinking eastern Washington clips have sold at from 60 to 65 cents; other central Washington clips at 54 to 60 cents. A large tonnage,

Mr. Lawson also says, has been turned to the Government and the first returns have just been received. One very choice clip will bring 70 cents; other returns have varied down to 44 or 45 cents.

In the Cokeville-Kemmerer area of Wyoming, a few clips the last two weeks of October had been sold; one at 51 cents and three or four at 52 cents.

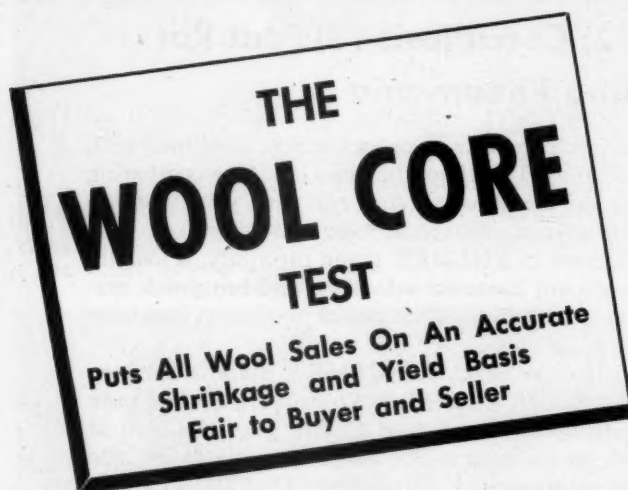
"There is an increasing amount going under the wool loan program," Secretary J. B. Wilson of the Wyoming Association, wrote on October 24th. "I expect that most of the wool still remaining in the hands of growers will go under the program as the prices that have been paid for wool recently—if our information is correct—are not as high as the wool would bring under the loan program. We have heard from several growers who have had the proceeds of the loan and most of them have been pretty well satisfied. For example, we know of one Cokeville grower who took the loan and received ten cents per pound, greasy, above the price paid at sales for other clips in his area. We are not familiar

enough with these particular clips to tell whether or not the clip that brought 62 cents under the loan was better than the other clips or not, but certainly it was not that much better."

Texas has probably had more activity in wool during October than any other western area. During the week ending October 17th, according to the San Angelo Weekly Standard, more than one million pounds were sold. Among sales of 12-months' wool, these were reported: 46,000 pounds at 50 to 58.5 cents; 200,000 pounds at 54 to 58.5 cents; 50,000 pounds at 52 cents and 85,000 pounds at 65 cents. Also, another four carloads went at the 65-cent figure. Some 250,000 pounds of fall wools sold at 52 cents and 210,000 pounds of 8-months' at 55 to 58 cents.

Sales involving another heavy tonnage were also reported on October 24th. One sale of original bag wool was made at 70 cents a pound. Over 300,000 pounds of 12-

(Continued on page 32)



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months' was reportedly sold at "upwards from 65 cents." Other sales of 12-months' were in the range of 43 to 65 cents.

Some graded staple Texas wool was reported as bringing 76.5 in the grease or upwards of \$1.75 clean, landed Boston.

It is estimated that possibly not more than 10 million pounds of wools of the last two years' clips remain unsold in Texas. The accumulation is said to be made up of about nine million pounds of 12-months'; 200,000 pounds of 8-months' and 500,000

pounds of fall wool.

Up to 93.5 cents was paid for adult mohair and up to \$1.85 for kid during the latter part of October.

The Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market, released October 24th, by the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, says that graded, fine average French combing wool sold in Texas ranging from 65 to 70 cents in the grease, has an estimated clean, landed, cost, Boston of \$1.62 to \$1.65, and that original bag, good 12-months' wool at 65 cents and higher, has an estimated clean, landed price of \$1.65.

In New Mexico some original bag fine wool sold at Albuquerque during October at 48 to 49 cents in the grease.

The California Livestock News has recently reported sales of fine Mendocino County wool at 60 to 63.5 cents, f.o.b. shipping point and 12-months' Cloverdale wool at 63 cents; 40 cents for the lambs' and 20 cents for the tags. That bulletin also gives appraisals on some of the wools that have gone under the Government loan program. One original bag lot of Sonoma County wool with a core-test shrinkage of 47.2 percent, has been appraised at \$1.61 per pound, clean basis, which would net the grower, it is reported, 78 cents per pound. The Humboldt County pool of 26,000 pounds has been appraised at prices that will net the growers largely from 58 to 60 cents. Bulk of this pool is low quarter-blood and braid wool. The wool from the New Zealand Merino ewes in the flock of J. C. Mailliard, Jr., of Yorkville, has been appraised at \$1.48 per pound, clean landed Boston. The shrinkage, as determined by the core test, is given as 34.2 percent. So, after handling charges, etc., are deducted, the net to the grower will be around 90 cents per pound.

A total of 414,722 pounds of shorn wool, comprising 15 lots, was reported sold by Wilkins & Co., Ltd. at their Denver warehouse on October 30th, after a three-day showing of their 4,640,000 pounds. Sales prices ranged from 51 to 71 cents, which the management said were a "little in excess of loan values" for similar grades.

There were encouraging signs in woolen and noil trade on Summer Street, according to a report contained in the October 28th wool letter of J. A. Hogle and Company. It says: "Demand for woolen cloths and noils increased last week with prices moving more in the sellers' favor than heretofore, according to leading dealers along Summer Street here. For the past three or four months, activity in these stocks has been fairly good but resistance

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to prices was strong and sales were held down. Dealers now say that while resistance is still strong, buyers are reluctantly paying the higher asking rates. Wool that dealers offered to mills two weeks ago with no results because of prices were sold this week. However, mills are not speculating, it is said. Purchases are being made only against current orders and just enough wool is purchased to take care of a particular job. The increased mill business has created a better feeling in the trade and this has resulted in stepped-up trading among dealers."

On October 27th the first signs of weakness and irregularity were noted at Australian auction points and at Cape Town, South Africa. Causes of this softening were the subject of conjecture. One theory advanced is that the needs of Britain and Japan, who have been buying consistently at the auctions, have been filled for the present. This weakening, of course, may only be temporary in nature; up to that date foreign auction prices held firm.

Domestic wool prices, according to an October 31st report, were stronger, as "recent buying made quite an inroad on stocks."

The extension of the 1952 wool program for three months and the announcement that the level of support in 1953 would be at 90 percent of parity should have a salutary effect on the market, particularly if the Munitions Board starts making its purchases for the present fiscal year.

Outlook For Wool

Larger Consumption Next Year Indicated

THE following statements were taken from the 1953 Outlook Issue of The Demand and Price Situation, released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on October 19th:

"A slightly larger world supply of wool is expected for the 1952-53 season, with all of the increase in crossbred and carpet types. Production probably will be up slightly from 1951-52, and stocks, including a substantial quantity of unsold 1951-52 clip wool in South America, are somewhat larger than last year.

"Wool production in the United States next year probably will be about the same as this year. The rate of sheep and lamb slaughter this year indicated that stock sheep numbers at the beginning of next year are likely to be about the same as this year.

"Mill use of apparel wool in the United States has increased gradually since early this year, when it reached the low of a decline which began in early 1951. The



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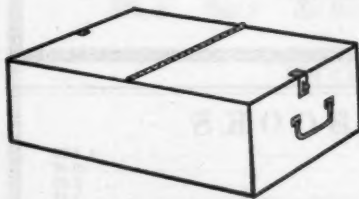
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upward trend reflects a strengthening of mill demand associated with an upturn in sales and orders and reduced inventories between mill and consumer. However, it is unlikely that consumption of apparel wool during the second half of 1952 will be sufficient to bring the total for the year up to that for 1951.

"With economic activity and consumer purchasing power likely to remain high during 1953, mill consumption next year is likely to exceed slightly that of this year, if defense requirements do not decline.

"World consumption of wool in 1951 is estimated to have been below current production for the first time since World War II. It was also the lowest since World War II. Indications are that consumption during the first half of this year was somewhat below a year earlier but above that of the last half of 1951."

Synthetic Fiber Industry Plans

THE 1953 Outlook Issue of The Demand and Price Situation, released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on October 19, 1952, contains this paragraph on the synthetic fiber industry:

"The world synthetic fiber industry plans a substantial increase in productive capacity for the manufacture of staple fiber. Expansion plans for rayon and acetate staple fiber call for an increase in capacity by late 1953 of almost 50 percent over 1951 output. Producers in the United States are planning an increase of almost 60 percent for rayon and acetate staple. Furthermore, the United States segment of the industry is planning for sufficient capacity for the newer synthetic staple fibers to permit production late next year at a rate equivalent to about 4.5 times 1951 output."

The Wool Bureau, Inc., in a recent release maintains, however, that "not only will every available pound of the relatively stable annual supply of wool be needed, but increasing quantities of other fibers will be required as well." They base this statement on the fact that the increase in the world population "points to steadily rising total fiber requirements." Therefore, "the so-called 'Battle of the Fibers' is an illogical, unscientific view of a situation which requires rapidly expanding production to meet future market demands." The Bureau further states that the United States today has 26 million more people than in 1939 and conservative actuarial projections to 1960 envision an addition of 14 million more.

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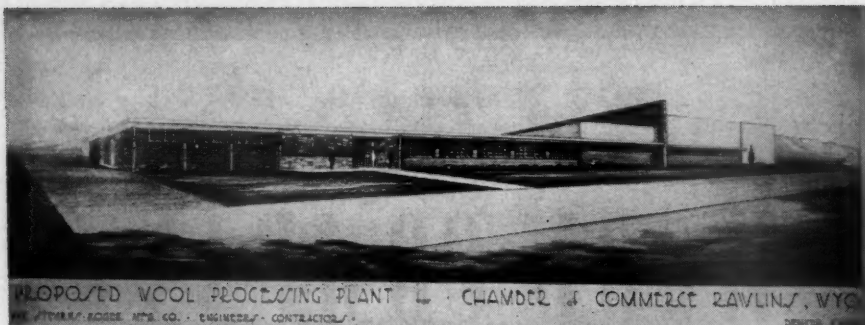
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PROPOSED WOOL PROCESSING PLANT - CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RAWLINS, WYO.
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The Proposed Rawlins Wool-Processing Plant

By ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Wool Specialist, University of Wyoming*

THERE is today a strong trend towards industrialization of the West. This tendency is not based upon the idealism of a few western people who maintain that our vast open spaces and healthy climate are sufficient inducement for expansive western settlement. It is based partly upon the steady increase in the agricultural production of this region, whereby it can support an extensive industrial population. But more important still, it is based upon the increasing development and use of our vast water-power and mineral resources, and upon the realization that these minerals and the raw products of agriculture can be profitably manufactured into finished goods, or refined into concentrated valuable products right at the sources of production.

It is vital, in this steadily increasing economic development of the West, that we seriously consider the possibilities of refining one of our most valuable raw materials before it leaves this area of production—wool.

Grease wool as sheared from sheep is essentially raw material. It must be refined by processing before the spinner can use it to make yarn. To refine this raw material it is first washed in warm-water solutions of soap and soda. Then it is dried, and the fibers are separated from one another by a process called carding. After carding the fibers are subjected to the combing process, which separates the short fibers (noil) from the long fibers (top) and also arranges the long fibers so that they lie parallel to each other. To compare

*Consultant to the Rawlins Chamber of Commerce on matters pertaining to the wool-processing plant.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Rawlins Chamber of Commerce submitted this article to the National Wool Grower in January, 1952. At that time we promised to print a part of it at least. Its publication, of course, should not be considered as an endorsement by the National Wool Growers Association of this specific proposal.

relative values, if the grease wool is worth 60 cents a pound then the market value of the top will be approximately \$2.15 a pound and the noil will be worth about \$1.00 a pound.

In Wyoming a fleece of greasy wool, as it comes from the sheep, weighs about 10 pounds. Approximately 6 pounds of this fleece are composed of grease, sand, and organic dust. The remaining 4 pounds of the fleece are wool fibers. The grower receives for his wool a price based upon these 4 pounds of wool fiber, but he receives no money at all for the, to him, valueless grease, sand, and organic dust. Thus, when grease wool is shipped 2,000 miles from Wyoming to the Boston market the wool grower actually pays the freight on the weight of his grease wool clip, 60 percent of which is valueless material. Also over the last 70 years wool growers in the West have actually paid the freight, at 2 cents per pound, on hundreds and hundreds of trainloads of these valueless materials in order to transport the wool fiber in their clips to the market (Boston). Small wonder that many people have for years believed that this excessive transportation cost could be substantially reduced by refining the grease wool into a clean-fiber state before shipping it from the West to Boston.

Another fact worthy of serious consideration is concerned with our present wool-marketing system. The wool grower grows the raw material—wool. The spinner, who spins the wool yarn, is the one who actually begins to convert the wool fiber into cloth. Between the wool grower and the spinner lie the wool merchant and the processors (one or two), who buy and sell, and who scour (wash), card, and comb the wool into top and noil. In addition to these components, each of which derives a profit from his respective functions, a speculator may also secure a profit by astute trading

in one or more forms of the wool. Would it not be much simpler and more profitable for the wool grower if the grease wool could be taken from him directly into the processing plant (making top and noil) and from there sold to the spinner who makes the yarn?

This supposition is not purely theoretical, for in Texas such a processing plant has been in existence for the past ten years. This plant, the Pioneer Worsted Company of New Braunfels, buys grease wool from Texas wool growers, processes it into top and noil, and sells these products directly to spinners and woolen manufacturers. So far it has been a profitable venture for its owner, who has been able to enlarge the plant by reinvesting his earnings until the present value of the plant is over 15 times the original value. This wool-processing plant in Texas is the only one of its kind in the western United States.

A wool-processing plant of the same kind is proposed for Rawlins, Wyoming.

The following statistics apply to this proposed plant. These figures are not sufficiently accurate for design purposes; they are presented to portray at a glance something of the magnitude of the project.

Basis of Plant Operations

10,000,000	pounds of grease wool into plant per year.
4,000,000	pounds of top, noil, processing waste, and scoured wool output per year.
	3 shift operation per day
	5 day operation per week
	50 week operation per year

Machinery

- 1—60-inch, 4-bowl scouring train
- 9 worsted cards
- 9 Noble combs
- 12 French combs

Requirements For Process

Water —25,000,000 gallons per year.
Electricity —445 continuous horsepower, or 2,215,620 KW-hours per year.
Steam —45,000,000 pounds per year.
Fuel —20,000,000 cubic feet of 1,000 BTU per cubic foot natural gas per year, or 1250 tons of 8,000 BTU per pound coal per year, or 148,000 gallons of Bunker C fuel oil per year.
Soap —26,250 pounds per year.
Soda-Ash —162,800 pounds per year.
Water-Softening Reagents —250,000 pounds per year.
Manpower —Management, supervisory, clerical, labor personnel, 142 persons.

Estimated Operational Costs

Grease Wool	\$5,920,000
Labor	415,000
Office and Overhead	90,000
Detergents and Utilities	65,000
Freight	140,000
Reserve	10,000
TOTAL	\$6,640,000

The National Wool Grower

Estimated Revenue

Wool Top Sales (2,940,000 lbs. @ \$2.14 per lb.)	\$6,291,600
Noil Sales (595,000 lbs. @ \$1.00 per lb.)	595,000
Scoured Wool, Off-Sorts and Wastes (466,000 lbs. @ 60c per lb.)	279,600
Wool Grease	100,000
Wool Bags	17,500
TOTAL	\$7,283,700
Total Gross Profit (Before depreciation & taxes)	\$643,700

It is believed that the estimates of income as presented above are conservative.

An additional, or alternative, source of potential income to the new plant will be the processing of wools for manufacturers who buy grease wools in the West and who may wish to convert them into top and noil before shipping them to their plants in the East. This is called custom or commission combing and the combing plant charges the owner of the wool a fee based upon the amount of top and noil processed from the wool. It probably will be a service function of the new plant.

Although at first glance this project may seem of extremely large dimensions, it actually is small when one considers the wool-processing facilities necessary to convert the wool clips of the eleven Western States into the refined forms of top, noil, and scoured off-sort wools. In these States the wool clips in 1950 amounted to 104 million pounds of grease wool. To process this total clip at least 10 wool-processing plants of the size advocated for Rawlins would be necessary.

In any project financing is of primary importance. On the basis of present building-construction and machinery costs the new plant will approximate 2 million dollars, and the required operating capital has been estimated at approximately 1 million dollars, making a total of 3 million dollars necessary to build and equip the new plant and operate it for a certain length of time until the income from sales of products begins. At the present time (December 1951) a survey is being made of the capital available for investment in the new plant among the wool growers and business interests of Carbon County, Wyoming, of which Rawlins is the capital city. When this survey is completed a canvass of wool growers and financial interests throughout Wyoming will be undertaken, and it is planned to contact interests in neighboring States also as the project develops.

The establishment of the wool-processing plant at Rawlins would not necessitate special markets for the products, simply be-

cause no new products are involved. The operation of the Rawlins plant is simply a transfer of the function of wool processing from the East to the West. The products from this new mill will be absorbed through existing normal marketing channels.

Another important factor for establishing the plant at Rawlins will be its strategic location. The city lies about 2,000 miles from the Boston area, where the bulk of wool processing in the U. S. is done, and approximately 1,000 miles from the West Coast. The Pacific Coast States have had a remarkable population increase of 48.8 percent in the last 10 years (1940 - 9,733,262 people, 1950 - 14,486,527 people). These people must have wool clothing. Based upon the average per capita consumption of wool in the U. S., the people on the Pacific Coast will consume the equivalent of 100 million pounds of apparel grease wool. But more important is the capacity of the Pacific Coast textile and clothing industries, which recently have been credited with an annual business turnover of 500 million dollars, and which are aiming at a combined annual income of 1 billion dollars by 1960. Most of the textile plants on the Pacific Coast use processed forms of wool which must be shipped from East Coast processing plants.

It is quite reasonable to assume, with the freight advantage which the Rawlins plant will have over eastern plants, and the advantage of speedier delivery of processed wools, that we can anticipate a substantial share of this Pacific Coast business. True, the Pacific Coast manufacturers may not be able to consume the total production of the Rawlins plant at present. But let the Rawlins plant get into production, and the textile manufacturers on the Pacific Coast will consider the creation of facilities to handle the products of the Rawlins mill when they realize the advantageous cost and delivery differentials.

In consideration of this project the availability of the raw material is a very important point. The wools from the clips of the States bordering on Wyoming (Montana; Utah, Colorado, Idaho) and the wools of Wyoming could be purchased by the Rawlins plant for processing. . . .

The potential supply of grease wool, therefore, is adequate, for the plant will use only 10 million pounds a year and the total production of major grades in the 5 States is 63 million pounds, based on an analysis of 1950 clips. From all present (December 1951) indications the wool production of these States will increase to some extent during the next few years and

so there will be an even greater supply available to the new plant for processing.

It is contemplated that the plant will have facilities to use a majority of the types of wool grown in this region. One of the secrets of profitable top-making is the blending of wools of differing character and length. A long-stapled superior wool can be blended economically with shorter wools to produce satisfactory top. In this region a great variety of wools are grown and this diversity is a strong asset in favor of the establishment of the plant in its proposed location, so that a wide choice of processed products can be exercised by the management. . . .

We have been assured that all facilities will be available to the Rawlins plant in adequate quantities. Electrical power is being generated in hydro-electric plants along the North Platte River in Wyoming; coal, fuel oil, and natural gas in abundance can be obtained from Wyoming resources; water for scouring can be piped into the plant, but it will require softening before use as Rawlins water is hard.

Concerning the question of atmospheric conditions necessary to process wool efficiently there has always been a great deal of misunderstanding. To card and comb wool by machinery a humid atmosphere is required (70 percent R.H.) in order to overcome the static electricity in scoured wool. It has been maintained that while this dampness in the air existed normally in New England, the air in the West was comparatively dry, and, therefore, wool could not be processed efficiently in the West. This contention is entirely erroneous, for modern science has overcome this difficulty. Humidifying systems, which are comparatively inexpensive, can be installed in wool carding and combing rooms to maintain any required degree of humidity in the air to control static electricity in the wool in process. The writer has had occasion to visit many wool-processing plants in New England in the past 10 years and in every one of them he has noted that humidifiers were operating to maintain constant moisture in the air. The same humidifying system will be installed in the Rawlins plant. . . .

The question is often asked, "How will the Rawlins wool-processing plant be of benefit to the wool growers of Wyoming and the surrounding region?" The following reasons can be advanced from the wool grower's standpoint in favor of this project:

A. This plant will be an active local market for home-grown wools.

B. The plant will pay the highest current market prices in order to obtain grease wools for processing.

C. It has been stated by good authority that the plant will be able to pay for wools on the bases of Boston clean-basis wool prices.

D. It will be possible for the plant to purchase grease wools from wool growers on the basis of the actual shrinkage determined by the scouring of the clip.

E. Wool growers could have the main grades of their clips processed into top and noil before they sell them. (Thus the factors of grade and shrinkage estimations, which have always operated against the wool grower, can be entirely eliminated.)

F. Wool growers will be able to process their off-sorts (tags and stained, defective wools) in the plant before selling them.

G. Wool growers, by investing money in the plant, can share in the profits.

H. Western people, and particularly the wool growers, can keep operation of this plant in their own hands by acquiring controlling interest in the stock of the company.

The benefits enumerated should not be interpreted as potentialities resulting from

established policies of the new plant, because the organization of the new plant has not yet been formed. But when this organization is eventually formed, each of the above points will receive the earnest consideration of those in authority.

For the businessmen in the community there will be the benefits of an annual increase of approximately \$415,000 in the community payroll, which will mean an increased volume of sales and services. For the State of Wyoming there will be an increase in population which it can well afford and care for.

It should be remembered that decentralization of industry is strongly advocated by the Government as essential to national defense. The trend of modern industrialization has been consistently towards establishment of numerous smaller plants to supply geographical areas of demand rather than concentrating production of goods for national distribution in one or two large plants.

Last, but not least, the new plant will bring a new industry to the West which will be entirely feasible and founded upon the basis of sound economy. This industry will transform a raw material into refined

products at the source of production, and by so doing it will yield a benefit to those directly and indirectly involved in its development and operation.

News Letter From Raymond, Alta., Canada

The weather the past month has been just like summer and the feed is in very good condition and in plentiful supply. We use grain and dried beet pulp as supplements during the winter. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 to \$25 here.

The use of 1080 poison last winter has cut down coyote numbers. We have a shortage of herders in this district. We carried over about the same number of ewe lambs this fall and also about the same number of breeding ewes.

I have not heard of any recent sales of either crossbred or fine-wool yearling ewes. Practically all the wool is handled through the Sheep Breeders Association with cash in advance from 15 to 25 cents per pound and final settlement in December.

—J. H. Walker

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TYPICAL APPLICATION. Twenty bucks with harness and red crayons are turned in a band of 1,000 ewes. When about 350 are marked, take bucks out. Brand ewes red for first drop herd. Then interchange crayons, using green, and repeat same procedure. You can then use black crayon.

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Durably made of strong web straps with metal slot for special soft grease crayon, held firmly in position by cotter key.

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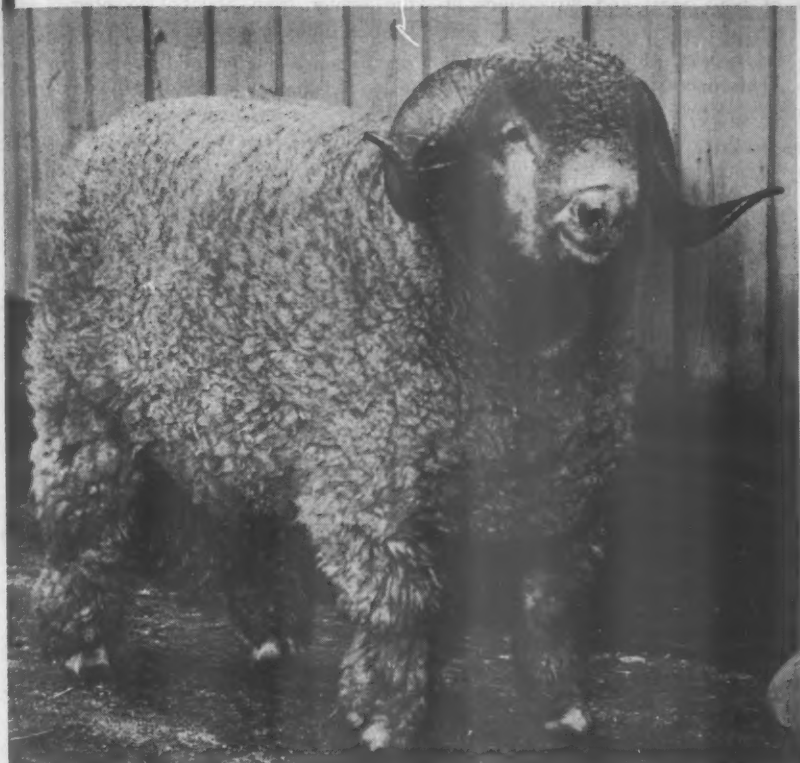
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151 Mission St., San Francisco, California

RAMBOUILLET



AMERICA'S
FOUNDATION
SHEEP BREED
The
FIRST CHOICE
of
PROGRESSIVE
SHEEPMEN

FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

The U. S. consumed over a billion pounds of wool in 1951, yet produced only ONE-FOURTH of this amount.
The U. S. must import about 80% of the apparel wool it consumes.
Since World War I, per capita consumption of wool in the United States is 73% greater than before the war.
Future emergencies could cut off wool imports.
Lamb and mutton are the only meat supplies below prewar levels.
Sheep are the only animals which can produce a prime product from pasture alone.
WE HAVE 28 MILLION SHEEP — WE NEED 50 MILLION.

FOR MORE NET INCOME

Rambouillets produce a heavy clip of long staple, light shrinking, fine, uniform wool which commands premium prices.
They produce big, early maturing, thrifty lambs that feed well, yield high, and produce a top carcass.
They are long-lived and don't lighten up in wool during old age, which cuts replacement costs.
They are hardy, good rustlers, good mothers, and prepotent breeders.
They are superior, out-of-season breeders—essential to early lamb production.

Rambouillet ewe lambs of replacement ewe quality are in great demand.
A Rambouillet stud ram has topped the last three National Ram Sales—\$2,500.00, \$2,000.00, and \$2,000.00; they hold the all-time high breed average—\$308.03 on 315 rams in 1951; the six highest selling studs in the 1952 sale were all Rambouillets. They averaged \$1,058.33.

For free information and list of breeders, write

THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

710 McBurnett Building

San Angelo, Texas

this month's Quiz

THE supplemental feed to have on hand depends largely on the condition of the winter range and the probability of heavy snowfall in that locale.

Even though the range is good, and heavy snow very unlikely, we have enough supplemental feed on hand for at least a month, just in case of an emergency.

—Florenz Aubert & Sons
Grand Junction, Colorado

IN North Park, in the mountainous area of northern Colorado, we grow large quantities of excellent native hay which we feed to our sheep from December 1st to May 1st. Sheep winter well without being fed supplements. If the hay crop is short, we may feed shelled corn during the winter.

In the spring when a little grass appears, it is hard to keep the ewes eating hay and we think that a pellet containing 22 to 32 percent protein should be fed the last five or six weeks before lambing. When this is done, we find the ewes are strong and lamb more easily and the lambs are stronger. We do not start lambing until May 20th.

—Bailey Sheep Company
Walden, Colorado

I consider it necessary to have both hay and corn on hand as supplements to the forage feed. Not only should both hay and corn be kept on hand, but they must be kept protected from winter weather. This is especially true of baled hay. It must all be kept dry.

—John Urroz
Evanston, Wyoming

WE have a supply of cottonseed or preferably a prepared pellet to be fed to at least some of the sheep and possibly all, as conditions develop on the winter range.

The Agricultural College has been conducting a supplemental feed experiment the past several winters on our saltbush type winter range and recommends pellets made on this formula: 1630 pounds of cottonseed, soybean or linseed meal, 250 pounds of dehydrated alfalfa meal, 100

pounds of bone meal and 20 pounds of mineral mixture containing iodized salt and cobalt and copper sulfate — total, 2000 pounds. This pellet is fed at the rate of about one-fourth pound per head per day.

—J. Wallace Wintch
Manti, Utah

WE always have at least a month's supply of range pellets on hand from the first of December until the first of May; also try to have several tons of hay at our winter camps at all times.

—Frank T. Hammond
Shiprock, New Mexico

I consider corn cake a necessity during the winter. We feed a 23 percent protein corn cake — 30 percent corn — and change part of the corn and barley to alfalfa about three weeks before calving and lambing. This keeps ewes in good shape during the winter and supplies plenty of milk when needed. When snow is on the ground, hay is fed but otherwise they graze.

—Edgar Boner
Hat Creek, Wyoming

WE have straight grass grazing here so we have to supplement a balanced ration. Last winter I tried soybean cake but didn't have as good luck as feeding the Misco 20 percent protein which is a must in running sheep on these windy hills. One hundred fifty days is the normal feeding period. This winter we will feed one-third to one-half pound per day depending on weather conditions. One advantage of low protein cake is during a storm sheep can be fed straight cake and survive during a bad blizzard without any after effects or wool breaks. I don't think too much cake should be kept ahead, as sheep eat fresh feed the best, and after cake is made more than 60 or 90 days it is too dry.

—Roy Harmon
Harlowton, Montana

ABOUT sixty days' hay supply plus one-fourth to one-half pound grain or cake of some kind for feeding every day through

What supplemental feed do you consider necessary to have on hand through the winter?

the winter from about December 1st to lambing time is necessary in our area.

—Roy Hanson
Miles City, Montana

IN our own case, we are keeping 100 head of registered Cheviot breeding ewes and have 15 tons of alfalfa and ladino clover hay to carry them through. We also use a mixture of sub-clover, rye grass and Lotus corniculatus (birdsfoot trefoil) along with 100 pounds of whole barley per ton in our silo as winter and lambing feed. We will also use about three tons of 17 percent protein range cubes along with Moor-man's Min-o-phene sheep minerals. We keep this in front of our sheep at all times and it has proved very satisfactory in controlling the worm problem for us. It is much easier to use than the worm pills and drenches and has done the job for us for the last three years without anything else.

—Henry Davenport
Silverton, Oregon

WHITE Rock is in the southeast corner of South Dakota; it is all farming land. Some farms have from ten to 50 head of sheep, very few lots over that.

I feed a few hundred lambs every year. They are bought at West Fargo and then sent to St. Paul. I use Purina in my feeding.

In your October paper Mr. G. E. Stanfield of Oregon made the statement: "We know many lamb feeders suffered losses last year but not to the extent to justify the present prices they are paying for them." I lost all the feed and labor and just got back the price I paid for the lambs last year. Hay is a good price and corn sells at \$1.51 in this country, so why feed lambs?

You have a very good paper and I enjoy it.

—Harry Kalb
White Rock, South Dakota

THE amount and kind of supplemental feed necessary to have on hand through the winter will, of course, vary according to the range conditions and the severity of

the winter. We run our sheep under fence, and due to comparatively mild winters and both brush and grass for grazing, it is not necessary for us to feed the entire winter.

I generally begin 30 days before lambing with a 20 percent protein range meal mixed with salt and feed in self-feeders. Each ewe will consume from one-half to three-fourths pound per day, depending on the amount of forage in the pasture. It is often necessary to vary the amount of salt mixed with the feed to induce the ewes to eat more during extreme cold or dry winters. I continue feeding in the spring until there is sufficient forage in the pasture for the ewes to quit the feed voluntarily. I usually count on feeding from 60 to 75 pounds of concentrates per ewe.

Due to an extreme drought this winter, our feeding is much heavier than normal. We will feed the entire winter and will supplement our regular feed with alfalfa hay. Molasses is also gaining in popularity in this section.

—Lloyd L. Davis
Brackettville, Texas

IN normal years in this part of Texas we feed mostly protein supplements such as 20 percent grain cubes or cottonseed meal. There is little need for hay.

We buy in the late summer or early fall, for future delivery spaced as we will need it through the winter months.

A lot of hay was fed in the winter of 1951-1952 and people are buying hay now for the coming winter.

—Aubrey DeLong
Mertzou, Texas

WE use corn in this area as a winter supplemental feed when conditions require supplemental feeding. It is more easily fed, as sheep get an even break at the corn, it takes them longer to clean it up and we know that corn is 100 percent pure and not adulterated like some pellets. A pellet salesman tried to get me to order some pellets from him and I told him I didn't like his pellets as I tried them in 1934. He said, "I'll admit we didn't put out a very good pellet then, we had what we called a drought pellet composed mostly of cottonseed hulls." I said, "How do I know but that's all your pellets consist of now, only cottonseed hulls?" That cured me of pellet feeding.

For corn feeding, I use a hopper or box at the tail end of the commissary wagon that holds 400 pounds with a hole for the corn to run out at each outer side bottom of the hopper. All the driver has to do is go around and around till the herd is fed

and the hopper can be filled from the commissary wagon without stopping or losing time.

—William Bowie
Opal, Wyoming

I use the 32 percent soybean cubes in the late fall or breeding time. They are easier to feed on the range than corn. I feed corn during the coldest months; about three-fourths a pound per ewe per day for about 75 days.

Then a month or so before lambing I feed one-half pound of corn and one-half pound of cubes per ewe per day. Lambing begins April 1st.

I don't plan to feed as heavy this winter as I haven't received any money for the wool and sold my lambs for 20 cents and they only averaged 73 pounds.

—J. George Johnson
Castle Rock, South Dakota

THE CUTTING CHUTE

(Continued from page 3)

CHAPLINE RETIRES

W. Ridgely Chapline, chief of the Forest Service's Division of Range Research, retired October 24th after 40 years of service. Mr. Chapline has accepted a position with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a range consultant in the forestry division at Rome. He and Mrs. Chapline will leave on November 1st for that city. In his new position Mr. Chapline will deal with worldwide activities in the conservation, improvement and management of range lands.

FIRST SOUTHDOWN HANDBOOK

The American Southdown Breeders Association, 212 South Allen St., State College, Pennsylvania, has just issued the first Southdown Handbook. Its contents include "sheep records at the International for carlots, wethers and carcasses for nearly half a century; history of the Southdown breed; standard of excellence, rules for recording; and timely educational articles by national authorities on such subjects as fitting and showing, marketing, selecting sires, range problems; good pastures and junior club performance." In addition, the entire membership of the Southdown Association is listed to show the sources of quality Southdowns in all parts of the nation. Copies of this booklet may be obtained at \$1, postpaid, from the American Southdown Breeders Association at the address given.

WYOMING RAMBOUILLET BREEDERS ORGANIZE

The Wyoming Registered Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association was organized at a meeting in Casper on September 22nd. Aim of the new association is to encourage further improvement and wider distribution of Rambouillet sheep in Wyoming and neighboring States.

Dr. Rodney I. Port of Sundance was elected president. Other officers are: Paul Pfister, Node, vice president; L. B. Smith, Laramie, treasurer; and E. K. "Ken" Faulkner, Laramie, secretary.

The group plans to hold a registered ewe sale in the fall of 1953.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVESTOCK FARMING SHORT COURSE

A four week course in Livestock Farming will be offered at the Pennsylvania State College in February 1953. Subjects covered will include classroom and laboratory instruction in the judging, feeding, breeding, and management of beef cattle, sheep, swine, and work horses, and in disease prevention.

A four week intensive course in General Farming will be offered during the month of January immediately preceding the Livestock Farming short course.

Anyone 16 years of age or older, who has a good common school education, may apply for admission to these courses. Farm experience is desirable but it is not necessary.

For additional information and an application blank, write to A. Leland Beam, Director of Short Courses, School of Agriculture, State College, Pennsylvania. Advanced registration is required.

MILTON A. REID DIES

Milton A. Reid, assistant chief of the Division of Range Management of the Bureau of Land Management, passed away in the Washington Sanatorium, Tacoma Park, Maryland on October 21, 1952. A native of West Virginia and a veteran of World War I, Mr. Reid became associated in 1938 with the Grazing Service after 15 years in the livestock business in Arizona. From range rider he rose rapidly to become chief of the Branch of Range Management in Salt Lake City, Utah, and at the time of the establishment of the Bureau of Land Management in 1946, he was made assistant chief of the Range Management Division at Washington, D. C.

The October Lamb Market

THE prolonged downward price trend of slaughter lambs that had been in effect since mid-August and had dropped prices from the \$30 mark to around \$24 at most points, was halted the first week of October. However, the halt was short-lived. After some strengthening of prices the first week of October, heavy receipts again forced the market downward.

Another discouraging factor during October was the heavy marketing of ewes. History is evidently repeating itself; when the sheep industry becomes unprofitable, liquidation follows. Of course, the lack of rain and feed shortages in western areas had forced a closer culling of range flocks as more good-mouth ewes are coming to market than in recent years. Reasons advanced by Government reporters for the lowest market prices on ewes in years, are: (1) There is a scarcity of labor who bone the mutton for freezing; (2) there is increased competition between mutton and the liberal supply of low-grade beef; (3) a larger proportion of ewes are sold for slaughter because of the lack of outlet for breeding.

Good to prime woolled slaughter lambs sold on the markets during October in an \$18 to \$26.50 price range. A few reached \$27 in Denver the second week of October. However, nothing was reported above \$25.50 late in the month and this price was paid for prime lambs at Chicago the last week of October. Cull and utility woolled slaughter lambs sold during October mostly in a \$10 to \$20 price range, although there were instances of utility lambs selling as high as \$22. Choice and prime fed yearling wethers sold from \$21.50 to \$23; good and choice \$19.50 to \$22; cull to good \$12 to \$20. Good and choice Corn Belt fed, Texas yearlings sold the second week of October at \$20 to \$23.50.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$4 to \$7.50. The Chicago market reported slaughter ewe prices harking back to 1945 and temporarily as low as 1934 during the latter part of October. Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold during the month from \$3 to \$6.50.

Good and choice western feeder lambs brought \$18 to \$24.50. Medium and good native and western feeders brought \$12 to \$22. Good and choice short-term to solid-

mouth breeding ewes sold from \$6 to \$15. However, the Chicago market the last week of October reports that the bottom practically fell out of the breeding ewe trade. Two and three-year-old breeding ewes brought \$13 to \$18 per head.

Choice and prime lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts sold during October in a \$23.50 to \$26 price range. On the San Francisco market the last week of October choice and prime lambs with fall shorn and woolled pelts, weighing 88 to 100 pounds, sold at \$25.00.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

Pacific Northwest

As in other areas moisture has been lacking and the ranges are very dry with consequent shortage of feed. A string of around 4000 head mixed fat and feeder lambs were contracted in southern Washington at \$21 for the feeders and \$22 for the slaughter end. The latter lambs predominated and f.o.b. delivery at the ranch was on a staggered basis up to November 10th. Some fat lambs were also contracted on the same basis at \$23. Around 1800 ewe lambs were sold at \$23.25 in northwestern Montana, f.o.b. immediate delivery to Washington. Around 5000 head ranch lambs, about 20 percent fats, brought \$20 in eastern Washington delivered to a pack-

er's feedlot. Trade estimates on October 17th place about 25,000 lambs on pasture in the Ellensburg area. A band of around 1400 head of feeder lambs sold f.o.b. Montana for immediate delivery to Washington at \$18.

A. E. Lawson, Secretary, Washington Wool Growers Association, reports on October 22nd: "At the present time, fat lambs are selling here in the Yakima Valley at 23 cents a pound, with feeders about 21 cents. There have been no yearling ewe sales since early September when a limited number sold \$29.00 and \$30.00."

California

On October 24th it was estimated that upward to 75,000 lambs were still on clover pasture in California. Most of these have been under contract or packer owned for sometime. A few October sales were made at \$24.75 to \$25 on mostly choice and prime lambs.

Utah and Idaho

Early in October fat lambs were selling in Utah largely at \$24; feeder lambs \$21 and \$22. A few small bands of 80-pound feeder lambs in central Idaho brought \$20 and slightly above.

(Continued from page 44)

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1952	1951
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Nine Months.....	8,980,000	7,240,000
Week Ended	Oct. 25	Oct. 27
Slaughter at Major Centers	287,527	208,717
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime	\$24.05	\$31.40
Good and Choice	21.75	30.40
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	53.30	63.00
Choice, 40-50 pounds	51.90	63.00
Good, All Weights	47.60	63.00

Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

	1952	1951
Cattle	1,215,000	956,000
Calves	496,000	373,000
Hogs	4,290,000	4,398,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,243,000	827,000

Look Ahead to LAMBING TIME...



Photographed on the ranch of Purina feeder Vaughn Stringer, Fine Sheep Company, Nyssa, Oregon.



RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Denver • Pocatello • Minneapolis

Bleating of ewes and lambs is music to the sheepman's ears... and this time is just around the corner! The spring lamb crop is in the making right now. Your ewes are building the unborn lambs, making wool and keeping up their own bodies, too.

Ewes need help to do these jobs profitably. As lambing time nears, the amount of bulky feeds the ewe can hold will be reduced, because the lamb is filling her up. She needs a highly palatable ration that contains body- and wool-building protein, energy- and heat-furnishing carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins.

Purina Range Checkers are research-built, ranch-proved to help the ewes drop husky lambs, produce quality wool, have the milk to get lambs off to a quick start and maintain their own bodies. Range Checkers contain a variety of carbohydrates and protein plus liberal amounts of vitamins and minerals, including phosphorus—deficient in much Western range. Range Checkers help condition ewes for easy lambing.

Look ahead to lambing time... See your Purina Dealer next time you're in town and arrange for your winter supply of palatable, easy-to-feed Purina Range Checkers.



VARIETY

Makes a Big Difference

Rocky Mountain States

In central Montana about 11,000 white-face wether lambs were purchased early in October for immediate delivery at \$19.50 to \$20 per hundred, usually overnight stand off ewes; occasionally two percent shrinkage off ewes. A load of white-face yearling ewes in northern Montana brought \$21.50 per hundred. Also in central Montana about 1000 whiteface ewe lambs weighing 75 pounds, brought \$21 per hundred. Around 900 good quality whiteface four and five-year-old breeding ewes brought \$11 per head.

In Wyoming several thousand fat lambs have been put out on a 25 cents per pound gain basis; some ewe lambs 26 cents per pound gain. J. B. Wilson, Secretary, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, gives the following report (October 24th): "Lambs, after selling at 20 cents and below, again reached 22 cents. Aged ewes have been in surplus and a drag on the market, and the best price we have heard for aged ewes being sold at home was \$7.00 per head. We have not heard of any sales of yearling ewes, although some have been offered at \$22.50. Many of the aged ewes were shipped to market because they could not get bids at home at any price."

Two strings, totaling 1500 feeder lambs

in the Horse Creek, Wyoming and San Luis Valley, Colorado areas, brought \$21 and \$21.50 early in the month. Several sizable strings of Wyoming feeder lambs were sold the first two weeks of October at \$20.75 to \$22. Some 6500 Wyoming wether lambs went to Nebraska at \$20.

In eastern New Mexico several strings of whiteface lambs were reported sold at \$18.50 to \$19, weighing around 60 to 70 pounds. Several small bands of feeder lambs, at the same weight, brought \$19 to \$21, with a few sales up to \$21.50. Several hundred aged New Mexico ewes brought \$5 per head.

In the Kansas wheatfield area the 1953 wheat crop is being seeded in the driest soil since the fall of 1948. Lack of feed has, of course, affected the demand and price for feeder lambs.

South Dakota

Early in October around 1100 lambs in northwestern South Dakota, secured \$19 to \$20 per hundred.

Texas

In the Rio Grande Plains area early in October, 17,000 mixed lambs brought \$18 and several loads of lighter weight lambs brought \$17. Southwest Texas reports 4200 mixed lambs at \$18. During the

latter part of October several shipments of feeder lambs from southwest Texas and the Edwards Plateau area sold from \$16.50 to \$19.

—E. E. Marsh

Oklahoma College Wins Judging Contest at American Royal

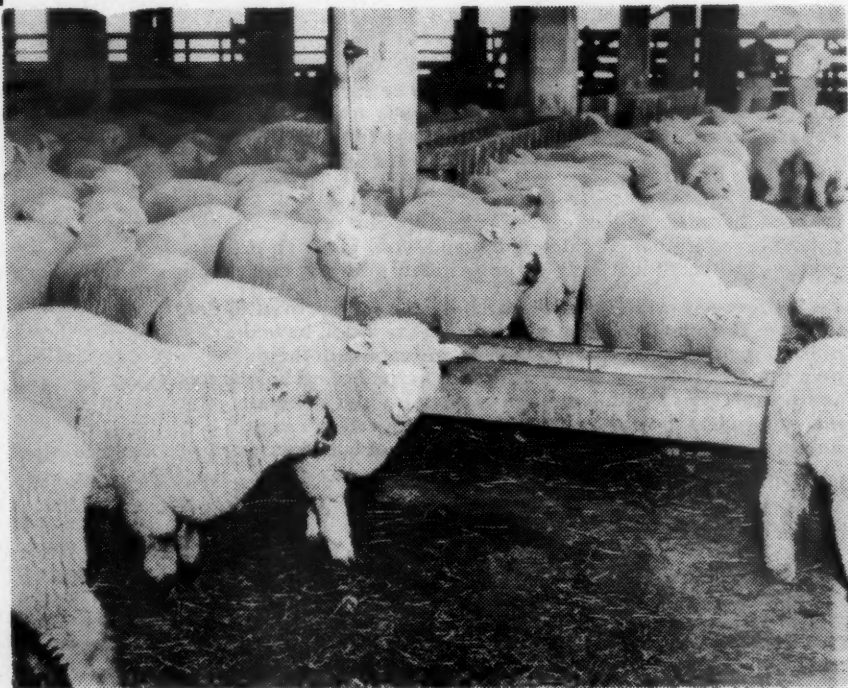
COMPETING in a field of three-man student teams from 15 colleges and universities at the American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 21, Oklahoma A. and M. College won the 22nd Intercollegiate Meat Judging Contest at this event.

The Oklahomans, coached by Lowell E. Walters, rolled up a score of 2,642 points out of a possible 3,120 to win this coveted honor. The team members, all from Oklahoma, consisted of J. L. Youngkers of Perkins, Wayne Krehbiel of Hydro, and Lyle Neagle of Mutual.

Having won two previous contests this victory gave Oklahoma permanent possession of the trophy offered by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, contest sponsor.

The University of Wisconsin team, coached by Robert W. Bray, placed second with 2,616 points. The other teams finished

KANSAS CITY is your market for SHEEP



Ship where you have competitive buying from packers, order buyers and feeders.

Ship where you have leaner sorts and expert salesmanship representing you the producer.

Ship where facilities and services are available and not over used.

Ship where often times the fill you receive pays the entire marketing expense.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS CO.

in this order—Texas A. and M. College, University of Missouri, Ohio State University, University of Tennessee, University of Illinois, Iowa State College, South Dakota State College, University of Nebraska, University of Minnesota, Texas Technological College, Kansas State College, University of Kentucky and Pennsylvania State College.

New Service For Livestock Shippers

FACILITIES to take care of shipping requirements, no matter what they are, are the aim of the Ranchers Feed Yard, recently set in motion by its owner, J. A. (Bert) Kincaid, Jr., near Fort Stockton, Texas.

The first two carloads of yearling ewes moving through this plant on their way to California were "drenched for internal parasites, vaccinated for shipping fever and other infections, and dipped in a new concrete vat to prevent possible spread of scabies," according to the Fort Stockton Pioneer.

"The pens," states the Pioneer, "will be operated by Mr. Kincaid as a holdover



New dipping vat at the Ranchers Feed Yard, Fort Stockton, Texas.

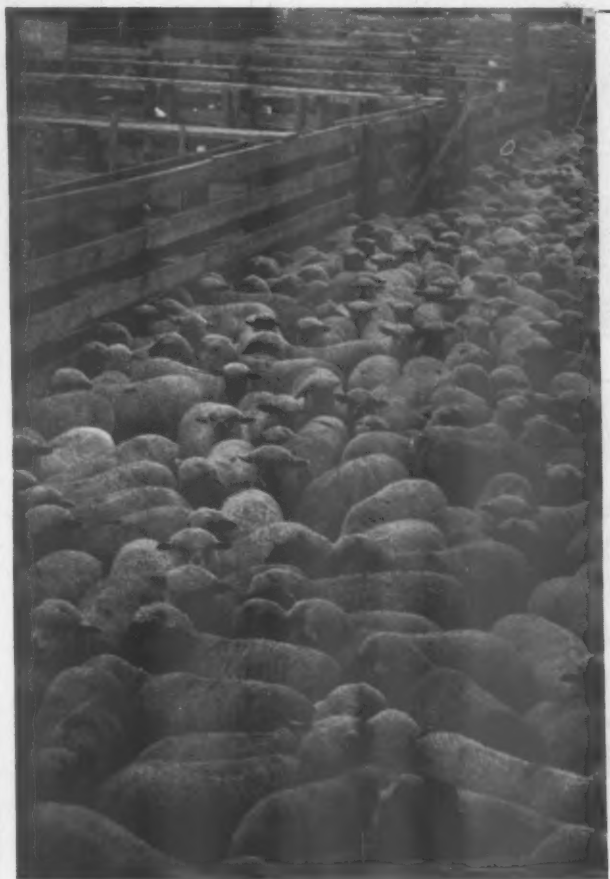
feeding lot and processing point for sheep being shipped out of the State or being treated locally. They are arranged to permit convenient transfer of stock being shipped by rail through Fort Stockton, or being loaded out at the local pens from ranches of this area."

Junior Lamb Feeding Project Launched

FUTURE Farmer and 4-H Club members from Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska will feed a total of 1750 choice Colorado lambs in the 1952 Junior Western Lamb Feeding Project, launched October 4th at the Sioux City Stockyards.

A total of 66 boys and girls from 40 towns in the four State area will feed those lambs in lots of 16 and 32 for a total of 105 days. At the end of that feeding period, the lambs will be returned to Sioux City, Iowa, and graded and sorted and sold at prevailing market prices. All lambs grading prime or in the blue ribbon group will bring a premium of 25 cents per hundredweight when sold.

Sponsors of this project are the Sioux City Market News and Educational Foundation, Armour and Company, Cudahy Packing Company and Swift and Company in cooperation with the extension and vocational agriculture departments of the four States of Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota.



**Skilled Selling
+ Competitive Buying
= More Profit for You**

**Stay With
Sheep and Lambs!**

The outlook is good for sheepmen the next several years! That's because the number of sheep and lambs on farms is very low and increasing at a relatively slow rate. Demand for lamb and mutton meat will remain relatively high. And prices look good and stable to both the grower and lamb feeder.

So look forward to good profits in the years ahead. And don't forget, when you're ready to sell, good service and broad demand make South Saint Paul your best market!

**SAINT PAUL UNION
STOCKYARDS COMPANY**

SOUTH SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB WEAR WOOL...FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

South Dakota Auxiliary Treasury Enriched by Sale of Corriedale Ram

A yearling Corriedale ram consigned by the Bonvue Ranch of Golden, Colorado, to the Western South Dakota Stud Ram Show and Sale at Newell, September 20, 1952, brought the South Dakota Auxiliary \$330. It was first purchased by the Newell Community Club for \$90 and given by them to Mrs. Rudie Mick, Auxiliary President, for auction. Woodrow Hafner paid \$95 for the ram, and then returned it to the Auxiliary for resale. The second purchaser was Mr. Harlan Palo of Newell. He gave \$90 for it, and then \$10 contributions brought receipts up to \$330. Shown with the ram, left to right, are: Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge; Woodrow Hafner, kneeling; Harry Weakley, superintendent of the U. S. Experiment Farm, where the sale and show were held; and G. W. Austin, president of the Newell Community Club.



The program for the 24th Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association appears on page 13. Looks like a wonderful time! If your hotel reservations are not made, fill out the blank on page 12 and send it in right away to the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending October 21, 1952.

ARIZONA

Warm and dry in south. Some frost almost daily in north. Grain sorghums ripening rapidly; some harvesting. Planting barley for winter pasture common in Maricopa County. Ranges green in northeast.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures during week averaged above normal in coastal areas, and well above normal in central valley. Light, scattered precipitation in many districts from Santa Barbara and Kern counties to northern California. Fire danger in forests generally decreased to moderate throughout State, except for some scattered districts in which danger remained locally high. On north coast, rainfall very beneficial; however, much more needed for pastures and ranges. On central coast, light rain of no significance.

Bridgeville, Humboldt Co.
October 24, 1952

If it wasn't for the bear problem we would get along fine with our sheep without much loss, but they bother us every summer and fall. We do not have any trouble with coyotes because the Government hunters are keeping them down in the back country.

Feed on the fall and winter range is very poor. We have not had enough rain yet to start the grass, one little rain to spoil the old, dry grass. Very little concentrated feed is used in this area. Alfalfa hay, baled, sells for \$48 a ton.

From \$13.50 to \$22 is being paid for

fine-wool yearling ewes with a little higher price being given for whiteface crossbreds. Nearly everyone has shipped his wool under the Government program.

Not quite so many ewes were bred this fall, but the number of ewe lambs carried over is about the same as last year.

—E. M. Burns

COLORADO

Temperatures averaged near normal. Light to killing frost in most sections on 14th and 15th. Precipitation very light; limited to widely scattered areas east of Continental Divide. More moisture needed in all sections. Ranges good at higher elevations, poor to fair elsewhere. Livestock good to excellent.

Montrose, Montrose County
October 14, 1952

Forage on the summer range this year was better than average and as a result my lambs were in better condition. The fall and winter range is in good shape this year. A large percentage of the feeder lambs have been sold in this area but I don't know the exact number.

—Press Archuleta

Grand Junction, Mesa County
October 19, 1952

We have had dry weather since the first of the month, but it has had little if any

Police Escort Sheep Through Salt Lake City



—Salt Lake Telegram Photo

Officer Joseph R. Longson, of the Salt Lake City Police Force, has had the task of directing "sheep traffic" through city limits for the past six years. The responsibility for the safe movement of sheep flocks through the city is placed with the Salt Lake City Police Department by the city's charter. In the above picture, Officer Longson is directing a band of sheep as they moved from winter desert to the mountains last spring. Our scouts inform us that he has just finished escorting the herds across the city on their way to the desert again. While Officer Longson believes that such "cross-city processions" will be a thing of the past within five or six years, when the sheep will all be moved by trucks, he maintains that "sheep know a lot more about safety in traffic than a lot of motorists."

Friskies

DOG RESEARCH NEWS

No. 13

Authoritative information on the scientific care and feeding of dogs. Published by Albers Milling Company (a division of Carnation Company) under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Gildow, B.S., M.S., D.V.M., Director of Research.

Effect of Diet on Diarrhea

Many features of the diet may cause diarrhea in dogs. One of these is excessive fibre or indigestible material.



In their diet of Friskies, a complete food, these puppies get a sufficient amount of dried milk. Any additional milk may cause looseness.

Too much lactose often produces diarrhea. Commercial dog foods already contain a sufficient amount of milk. Any addition may cause diarrhea.

Black tongue is caused by a deficiency of nicotinic acid. In the latter stages extensive diarrhea with blood-tinged feces is observed. This is more prevalent where dogs do not get meat or meat products. Apparently the feeding of excessive amounts of corn predisposes to black tongue, because this extra amount increases the requirements of nicotinic acid (niacin). While commercial dog foods contain appreciable quantities of corn, the niacin supply is amply met. Also, the presence of considerable meat protein reduces the effect of excessive corn insofar as niacin requirements are concerned.

No evidence indicates that large amounts of well-cooked carbohydrates are responsible for diarrhea. But poorly cooked grains will cause it.

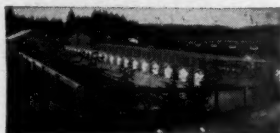
An excessive amount of improperly ground grains or flakes that are too thick will cause looseness.

Dietary causes of diarrhea

may be avoided by feeding a scientifically prepared dog food like Friskies. The grains in Friskies are carefully processed and pre-cooked before the vitamin supplements are added. Control of flakes and texture is rigid. There is no excessive fibre. And protein from animal sources is high. 20 years of testing at the Friskies Research Kennels have resulted in a food that is not only complete, but also properly balanced.

Tell Them About the Veterinarian

Breeders will agree that one of their responsibilities is to advise dog purchasers to select a veterinarian at once. Chances are the puppy has had only its "booster" shots, and will need permanent inoculations. "Shot time" presents a good opportunity for the owner to get to know his neighborhood veterinarian.



20 years of research at the Friskies Research Kennels on the famous Carnation Milk Farms have resulted in a scientifically complete dog diet.

Certainly it is also the responsibility of breeders to recommend a diet the puppy will thrive on. The complete nourishment of a food like Friskies will contribute its full share toward maintaining the dog in good health.

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effect on the fall ranges where the feed is good. We use shelled corn for a supplemental feed when it is necessary. From \$20 to \$25 is paid for alfalfa hay in the stack here.

We carried over about the same number of ewe lambs this fall compared to last year and about the same number of ewes will be bred. Crossbred (whiteface) yearling ewes were sold at \$25, \$27.50 and \$30 recently. However, there have been no wool transactions that I know of.

We are having less trouble with coyotes due to 1080 poison. The lack of good, reliable sheepherders is a major problem in this section.

—Florenz Aubert & Sons

Walden, Jackson County October 18, 1952

In this part of Colorado we feed all winter on native hay and do not have any winter ranges. This hay is of excellent quality and usually we use no supplements. However, if a supplement is needed, we use shelled corn. Native hay is selling at \$30. We have no alfalfa here.

We have had dry weather since the first of October and need moisture in order for the stock to get the full use of the feed.

I believe there will be about a 10 percent reduction in the number of ewe lambs carried over this season but the number of ewes to be bred is about the same as last year.

Crossbred (whiteface) yearling ewes have changed hands at \$23 here but no sales of fine-wool yearlings have been reported.

Coyotes are under control in this section but bears are giving us trouble.

Because of increased costs and the price situation relative to wool and lamb, our problem is how to stay in business. We need help, too, in getting efficient labor and a larger lamb crop.

—Bailey Sheep Co.

Glade Park, Mesa County October 18, 1952

The weather here has been dry since the first of the month but it has not hurt the feed on the range yet; moisture would help, however. We use breeding pellets during breeding season and corn during the winter. Alfalfa hay sells for \$25 a ton in this section.

Wool and lamb prices are still too low compared to the high wages and cost of materials as promoted by our present administration. Coyote numbers remain the same.

—Domingo Barainca

IDAHO

Fifth week of very dry weather. Temperatures down several degrees from preceding week but still above normal in all sections. Killing frost in most areas.

MONTANA

Cool first of week, much warmer at close. No precipitation of consequence. About 95 percent of winter wheat seeded; seeding delayed in drier areas; stands mostly fair to good. Stock water short in many areas.

Harlowton, Wheatland County October 20, 1952

Feed and operating expenses are way out of line with the income from sheep. My wool was consigned but have not heard of any results as yet. Last spring my ewes had quite a lot of abortion. The flying service maintained here is keeping coyote numbers down.

While we have had good weather since the first of October, the feed is too dry for good grazing. We use 20 percent Misco cake with oats at lambing time as a supplemental feed. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30 a ton.

—Roy Harmon

Miles City, Custer County October 22, 1952

Last year we carried over practically all our ewe lambs but this year hardly any. However, about the same number of ewes will be bred this season as last. Crossbred (whiteface) yearling ewes have moved at \$23 here but there have been no sales of fine-wool yearling ewes or wool recently.

Feed on the range is very dry and short, which is causing us considerable anxiety, along with poor wool prices and high operating costs. Corn or 20 percent protein cake are the concentrates we use during the winter. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25.

We are having less trouble with coyotes now due to the use of 1080 poison.

—Roy Hanson

Roundup, Musselshell County October 21, 1952

Feed is very good in western Montana but in the eastern section it is short. We have not had rain since the middle of September and the grass is dry and brittle and won't stand much tromping. For a period of about four months, or from De-



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cember 20th to April 20th, we use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Misco 20 percent protein pellets as supplements. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells for \$30 here.

From \$20 to \$25 was given for fine-wool yearling ewes recently, also for some crossbred yearling ewes.

Since we have started to use 1080 poison, coyotes are not much bother.

—Ed. A. Harris

NEVADA

Mostly fair and mild, but a few light showers in west and north over weekend. Some third-crop alfalfa being harvested.

NEW MEXICO

Continued mild temperatures, with very light showers in extreme northeast early in week. A little grain sorghum being harvested, mostly for fodder; little grain produced. Winter grain area very dry, and crop not making much growth. Ranges dry and range feed short over most of State.

Shiprock, San Juan County
October 20, 1952

Winter feed is the best we have had in three years but dry weather has made it brittle. Range pellets and some alfalfa pellets are the supplements used during the winter. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells for \$25 a ton.

We carried over a few more ewe lambs than last year but about the same number of breeding ewes. A recent sale of crossbred (whiteface) yearling ewes was made at \$25.

Coyote numbers are less this year due to poison stations set out last winter. The lack of good herders and help of any kind is a big problem here.

—Frank T. Hammond

OREGON

Weekly temperature averages ranged from below normal along coast to much above elsewhere. Pastures and ranges very dry; feed becoming short in many areas accelerating marketing of cattle.

Silverton, Marion County
October 23, 1952

There is some increase in coyotes in this section due to protests against the use of 1080 poison back in the mountains. The lack of a wool market is a big problem. Most wool will go under the Government loan program. Also, there is a lack of shearers for the small farm flocks. There

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are no young shearers starting out.

Feed on the winter range is poor due to lack of moisture. Hot, dry weather has prevailed during October and we have had no fall pastures, except dry grass, which is getting very short. In eastern Oregon, baled and delivered alfalfa hay runs \$42 a ton but locally hay, baled, sells at \$35. We use 16 to 17 percent pellets during the winter, which cost from \$75 to \$90 a ton.

The only sales reported were some cross-bred (whiteface) yearling ewes at \$25 to \$35. There was a ten to 15 percent increase in the number of ewe lambs carried over this season; also a 10 percent increase in the number of breeding ewes but this may be lost due to pasture shortage.

—Henry Davenport

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rain and snow first of week in Black Hills and southwest averaged 0.20 inch and lessened fire hazards; remainder of State still dry. Warm first of week, and cold last half. Dry soil conditions and little or no rain continued to retard growth of winter wheat, rye and pastures.

Castle Rock, Butte County

October 24, 1952

Feed on the winter range is under average here and the warm, dry weather we have had the last month has made the grass brittle. During the winter I use 32 percent soybean cubes as a supplement but in the coldest weather I feed corn in troughs. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells for \$20 to \$28 a ton.

Fewer ewes are being bred and there was a 20 percent drop in the number of ewe lambs carried over this season. From \$17 to \$22 per head was paid for cross-bred (whiteface) yearling ewes here recently. The wool market is at a standstill.

There just aren't any good herders left. Herders now want custom built trailers and then they herd the trailer instead of the sheep.

—J. George Johnson

TEXAS

Drought intensified. Clear skies. No measurable rain at any reporting station. Cool nights and warm days. Winter range and pasture feeds dwindled and even wheat pasture prospects in northwest are dim. Importation of drought-emergency feed from out of State continued. Stock water serious problem in many areas.

(Continued from page 53)

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Brackettville, Kenney County
October 20, 1952

As you know, we have had a severe drought here in Texas and the warm, dry weather we have had lately has helped deplete the small amount of feed there was on the range. Generally I feed a 20 percent protein meal and salt mixture some 30 days before lambing, through lambing, and until green feed appears. This winter, however, most everyone is already feeding. I am feeding 20 percent protein meal and will begin feeding alfalfa soon. Some growers are feeding molasses. All alfalfa hay is shipped in, baled, and sells for \$55 a ton but Government drought hay goes for \$36.

Perhaps only half as many ewe lambs were carried over this fall and I would estimate that about only three-fourths as many ewes will be bred this year. Fall wools recently sold at 49 to 52 cents; 8-months' wool at 55 to 58 cents and 12-months', at 55 to 65 cents.

Due to continuous trapping and use of poison, the Government trappers and ranchers are keeping coyote numbers down.

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We do not have any particular problem at this time other than the severe drought.

—Lloyd L. Davis

Mertzon, Irion County
October 24, 1952

If it would only rain and the Government would leave private business alone, I think the sheepmen in this part, or any part, of the U. S. would be all right.

Feed on the range is very poor and all livestock will be supplemented with hay and proteins. All the feed is shipped in. This winter I plan to use corn for my ewe lambs and 20 percent grain cubes for breeding ewes. All alfalfa hay here is baled and sells for \$40 to \$60 a ton.

There are only about 50 percent of the ewes left and they will be cut if it doesn't rain. About 25 percent, or just the top ewe lambs, were carried over this year for replacements.

There haven't been any sales made in yearling ewes to establish a market, due to the drought. Most of the sales have been forced, due to pasture conditions. They run from \$7 to \$15 per head. Wool contracting has picked up since wool buyers seem to be more interested the last two or three weeks.

Coyotes in this part of the State have been killed out for several years.

—Aubrey DeLong

UTAH

No measurable precipitation for fourth consecutive week. Most stations in north had practically no rain since last week of August. First widespread below-freezing temperatures on 14th in the lower valley of northwestern Utah; only a few areas escaped killing frost. Weather has been unfavorable to fall-seeded grain. Most of wheat acreage dusted-in.

Minersville, Beaver County
October 23, 1952

The hot, dry weather we have had recently has made the feed dry and poor. Alfalfa hay is \$23 a ton here.

Some fine-wool yearling ewes were sold at Delta at \$25. Because of the bounty and Government trappers, coyote numbers are smaller.

—F. D. Williams

Cedar City, Iron County
October 23, 1952

The winter range is streaked. The very dry and warm weather has dried the feed but up to this time I believe we have no cause for alarm. Some growers use cottonseed cake as a supplement, but we prefer

20 percent protein pellets. Baled alfalfa hay sells for \$27.50 here.

Due to summer range limitations, about the same number of ewes will be bred this fall. A neighbor sold 500 yearling ewes recently at \$20 per head.

I think the major problem in this area is the help situation. The weather we have learned to take as it comes; prices are beyond us as individuals; but the help problem we just have to wrestle with. There is no change in the coyote situation due to the general interest of sheepmen on the problem.

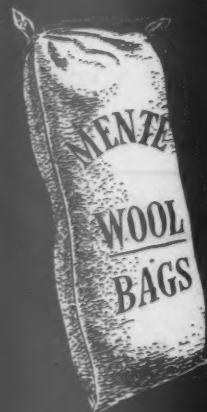
—H. L. Jones

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PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

Laketown, Rich County
October 20, 1952

Finding good, reliable help, the uncertain price of wool and lamb and our ever-mounting expenses are the big problems facing us today. We've just got to have a market for our wool at a fair price. Then the lamb market would be better. Too many people don't know just how good lamb is.

We have had very dry weather here the past month and as a result feed is dry. We use some corn and barley but the main concentrate has been pellets, Purina, Sperrys' and soy bean pellets. Also, some growers feed pellets made according to their own formula. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25 a ton; some may be higher.

The program followed by the different associations and the wildlife people is keeping coyote numbers in line.

—Elijah C. Willis

Manti, Sanpete County
October 20, 1952

We seem to be caught in a squeeze of high prices and higher expenses and a falling market for the things we have for sale. The herder situation is also gradually becoming more serious.

We had a reasonably good growth on the fall and winter range during the summer but continued very dry weather has made the situation very uncertain. The feed has become dry and brittle and is deteriorating rapidly.

All outfits have increased the number of ewe lambs carried over this fall; we have increased ours about ten percent over last year. Also, there are about five percent more breeding ewes this fall.

We use cottonseed and also some prepared grain-mixture pellets during the winter. From \$23 to \$25 is being paid for alfalfa hay in the stack. Fine-wool yearling ewes were sold here at \$25 to \$27 recently.

—J. Wallace Wintch

WASHINGTON

Continued dry and unseasonably warm over entire State. No measurable precipitation reported. Wheat seeding generally delayed, due to lack of moisture; some early seeded wheat up, but in poor condition. Cattle generally in good condition, but pastures and ranges dry; some feeding necessary.

The National Wool Grower

WYOMING

Mild first and end of week, but cold at middle. No precipitation in west; light to moderate in east. Winter grains and ranges somewhat improved but range grass still brittle due to dry weather. Livestock continued good. Soil still too dry for fall plowing. Winter feed short.

Gillette, Campbell County
September 29, 1952

Feed on the fall and winter ranges in Campbell County is poor. The grass is very dry and breaks off when the stock move over it. Forage on the summer range was below average and my lambs weighed less as a result.

About 85 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted at from 20 to 21.5 cents per pound.

Coyote numbers are down now due to the use of poison. We are all wondering why wool is not more active.

—Biggerstaff & Allison

Evanston, Uinta County
October 21, 1952

The growers here in Uinta County are organized and practice predatory control. We all cooperate on this program and coyote numbers are down.

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter range is good, except that it is still quite dry. October has been clear, dry and warm and it hasn't had too much effect on feed conditions but it will be damaging if we do not get some moisture soon. In the first part of the winter we feed corn; then along toward spring, we feed pellets. Alfalfa hay here is \$26.50 in the stack; there's very little of it here, however.

The average age of the ewes bred this fall will be a little younger but the number will be the same.

—John J. Urroz

Opal, Lincoln County
October 22, 1952

There seems to be plenty of good help; range feed is good and there is plenty of range. We got rid of around 600 head of wild horses on our winter range this summer with Frank Robins doing the gathering by plane. Our coyote and bear problem on the forest is due to the overflow from National Parks, the Teton Forest and the Big Piney cattle ranches where the wildlife trappers can't operate or use poison or guns.

November, 1952

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WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES

G. A. HANSON

ALBERT SMITH

Our fall and winter range feed is as good as I have ever seen it. The hot, dry weather we have had since the first of the month has made the feed dry and brittle but sheep are thriving with plenty of water. We use corn during the winter as it is more easily fed than pellets and all sheep get an even break. There is no alfalfa in this area, only wild hay.

I think more ewe lambs are being held this fall and more old ewes are being sold. There have been no sales of yearling ewes here and all wool clips have been consigned under the Government program.

—William Bowie

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah for October 1, 1952.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific National Life Building; Editors J. M. Jones and Irene Young, 414 Pacific National Life Building; Business manager Irene Young, 414 Pacific National Life Building.

2. The owner is (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, an unincorporated body and twelve unincorporated state wool growers' associations.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

(Signed) IRENE YOUNG

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1952.

(SEAL)

(Signed) BULIA H. ANDERSON

(My commission expires July 17, 1953)

Hot Creek, Niobrara County October 20, 1952

Feed on the winter range is dry and brittle because of the extremely dry weather we have had the past month, even though we did have three inches of moisture last week. We use 23 percent corn cake in the winter, changing to 20 per-

cent alfalfa cake near lambing time. This summer, alfalfa hay in the stack sold at \$40 a ton.

We are keeping coyote numbers down in this section by the use of 1080 poison and hunting by airplane.

Running expenses are too high.

—Edgar Boner

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